FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SFRY ENVOY CONDEMNS ALL FORMS OF TERRORISM

LD291037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia unreservedly condemns all forms of terrorism. Yugoslavia respects and applies in their entirety international obligations to prevent and fight against terrorism and has never permitted its territory to be used for the preparation of subversion" declared Aleksandar Bozovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures.

In the working group dealing with general issues relating to the work of the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Bozovic stressed that Yugoslavia's determination to struggle against terrorism is the result not only of its understanding of international obligations but also of the fact that its citizens, property, and interests have been the target of terrorist and subversive activities. Yugoslav workers abroad have often been the subject of physical attacks, threats, and blackmail, Bozovic added. He said that some countries whose hospitality has been enjoyed or is still being enjoyed by those conspiratorial elements have often failed to take effective measures to thwart terrorism and subversive activities.

Ambassador Bozovic pointed out that some of these subversive groups and organizations are still active and in some countries are even under the patronage of certain members of parliament. Members of these groups and various extremists are given publicity on the television and in other mass media which these organizations use to recruit new supporters.

In order to make themselves acceptable or at least less criticized in the host country some terrorist and other subversive organizations and groups change their names and declare themselves to be "political," but their programs, based upon criminal acitivities, remain essentially the same. Bozovic cited the example of the " roatian Liberation Movement," which was formed as far back as 1985 by Ante Pavelic, and of other groups which continue to be active today under different names. He also drew attention to various pamphlets and hostile radio broadcasts in various countries which openly incite terrorism.

Terrorism is not a matter of opinion: It cannot be described as a senseless act of force one day, and another day as "disagreement" with the policy of a country against which terrorists operate, Bozovic declared. Terrorism cannot be condemned in one shpere while it is regarded as a strategic reserve in another. As far as consequences are concerned, there is no difference between state terrorism -- terrorism supported by a state -- terrorism which semi-official or private forces are behind, or actions undertaken with the connivance of the authorities, which are effectively only half a step from terrorism.

SED-SPD WORKING GROUP ON DISARMAMENT MEETS

LD3000839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Third meeting of the working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag Group -- Press Release on the Meeting in Berlin" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- The third meeting of the working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestage group on questions of setting up a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in central Europe took place in Berlin on 29 April 1986. The two sides concurred in stating that the importance of their work had increased in view of developments in the international political situation.

The working group conducted a deepened discussion on the formation of a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe. It made progress in this. It was agreed to hold a meeting on the 30 May 1986 in Bonn.

In view of the NATO decisions planned for May on the production of new types of chemical binary weapons in the United States and their possible stationing in Europe, the working group feels that such a step must be avoided. It would inflict incalculable damage to the negotiations in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons. The initiative on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe thus has special significance. The working group welcomed the proposals by M. Gorbachev of 18 April 1986 on reducting conventional armaments and armed forces in Geneva.

The discussion was attended, on the SED side by: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillman, section leader in the Foreign Ministry; Professor Karl Lanius, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics; and Karl Heinz Wagner, staff member in the SED Central Committee.

On the side of the SPD Bundestage group: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive and of the SPD Executive; Erwin Horn, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group in the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Council; and Uwe Stehr, expert on disarmament and arms control in the SPD Bundestag group.

LEADERS ISSUE OFFICIAL 1 MAY GREETINGS

AU301950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

["May Day Greeting Message of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Trade Union Central Council, to Bulgaria's working people, read by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions"; place not given -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! Our greeting tomorrow will be once again: Happy 1 May! Happy holiday! On the bright morning of 1 May one of the eternal songs of Bulgaria will resound again. This holiday has entered history and our life. This is a day of proletarian solidarity, the struggle for liberating labor, and the triumph of liberated labor.

This year we mark the 100th anniversary of the memorable events, when the bourgeoise drowned in blood the 40,000-man strike of the Chicago proletariat. The appeal voiced by the workers, "Help us, brothers! Our power is in unity and solidarity!" resounded throughout the world. Since then the torch of 1 May is being passed as a holy proletarian behest which awakens and impels millions of people to struggle for bread and freedom, democracy, and dignified life.

The Bulgarian workers class has always been loyal to this behest. It has always proven its internationalism in revolutionary battles and constructive labor. And now Bulgaria's working people greet 1 May in uniform formation with their class brothers throughout the world, and worthily carry out their national and international duties.

During the century since the cruel attack against the U.S. proletariat, the world has fundamentally changed. Profound and revolutionary transformations have taken place. Only the despotic and exploitative nature of capitalism remains the same. Having lost its historical perspective, and confronted by the inexorable challenges of time, imperialism is looking for an outlet in increasing the political and military tension. It imposes an unprecedented arms race, kindles military hotbeds, and undertakes armed adventures. Ever more and more solid facts and proof accumulate and testify to the attack against human rights and freedoms unprecedented in its scope and brutality, and against the sovereignty of many countries and peoples.

U.S. imperialism unceremoniously rejects all constructive proposals. It demonstrates a total disregard for world public opinion, and destabilizes the international situation. With its policy of neoglobalism and state terrorism it sharply increases tension, creats new dangers, and shortens the distance to the nuclear conflict. The world is concerned with this development of the events and with the intensifying aggressive actions of imperialism. It is still not too late, and there is still a solution. It is in the comprehensive peace program developed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the new Soviet initiatives, which correspond to the interests of all peoples. The present stage, moment, and situation require that the millions of working people rise up against the warmongers, blinded by their class interests. The fate of mankind depends on the fate of peace.

Tomorrow's 1 May actions of the working people will be an all-planet demonstration in defense of peace and a powerful protest against imperialism's policy and actions.

The voice of socialist Bulgaria will also resound in this demonstration, as well as the will of its working people for peace and disarmament, understanding and cooperation among nations, and goodneighborliness and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Comrades, the 1 May holiday arrives after an event of historic significance in the life of the people and the country -- the 13th BCP Congress. It outlined a long-range strategy for a new qualitative growth on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution for accelerating the pace of our socio-economic development. This is a strategy in the name of man, which restores his spirit and energy, multiplies his intellectual power, and solves his problems. With a full justification we define this strategy as the top achievement of the April general line of the party, consistently developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

For already 3 decades we have been following this line, and steadily adhering to and developing its principles. Through the labor of the workers class and the entire working people it has withstood the test of time. It is incorporated in the good results with which we greet 1 May 1986.

We have had many difficulties of an objective nature, caused by the complexity of the tasks we solved, and also difficulties created by subjective weaknesses and mistakes. Nevertheless, the period was a fruitful one. New power was added to the country's potential during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The material and spiritual life of the people was enriched. The national income increased 20 percent, and the social productivity of labor -- 18.3 percent. Almost 40 billion leva were invested in developing the material-technical basis. The progressive branches and productions were strongly intensified. The real income continued to increase, and important social issues affecting millions of people were solved. Our country confidently entered the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Our achievements have a special significance, because they were achieved in a process of deep reconstruction of our economy and entire social life. They provide a material expression of the approaches toward developing scientific-technical progress, developed by the party, toward applying new methods of management, toward increasing the role of the working man and the collective manager, and toward perfecting the leadership and developing socialist democracy. The achievers and innovators, those who create the contemporary examples of socialist labor, will receive the highest recognition. The 1 May columns will be led by the excellent workers of 260 economic trusts, scientific-research institutes, enterprises, and agro-industrial complexes that have won the "Banners of Labor Glory" for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the year 1985. Tomorrow 53 new Heroes of Labor will participate in the demonstration, wearing their gold stars, this nationwide recognition of highest achievements in socialist labor.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions express warmest gratitude to the leaders of socialist emulation, for their valiant work. They thank all Bulgarian collectives and working people who multiply the power of our socialist homeland and prompt its progress.

Comrades,

The 13th BCP Congress outlined the targets, tasks, and means of our development. Now is the time for businesslike work, and practical implementation of the party decisions.

This requires a serious reorganization for mastering the new approaches and methods of work, and for overcoming the discrepancy between words and deeds. The main issue is to accelerate the pace of the country's socioeconomic development and implement a new qualitative growth. This requires a comprehensive renewal of the equipment, technologies, raw materials and other materials, production, and professional and businesslike qualities in all of us. The scientific-technical revolution is the moving force of this renewal. Its power is great. However, it will become our ally if everyone at his place of work allies himself with it and learns how to use its weapons, and if every initiative and final result is measured by its criteria. We have billions of capabilities. We have scientific cadres and qualified workers. A qualitatively new growth in accelerating the pace of development can only be achieved if we implement a fundamental change in the use of this great wealth. Our reserves are great, and they exist everywhere. However, it is necessary to consistently apply the new methods of management and create a high organization, strong order, and discipline, and work in a productive and qualitative manner. These are the issues that face every collective, worker, specialist, and leader.

The reconstruction and functioning of the self-governing organizations now have primary importance, as does turning the working collective into a real manager and producer of goods. The new Labor Code, our labor constitution, will facilitate the implementation of these deep changes.

The goals we pose to ourselves are high, and our tasks are difficult, comrades. However, they fill us with faith in Bulgaria's future. We clearly see the road we are following. We have the scientific strategy of the 13th BCP Congress. We have the power of the fraternity with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. All this turns our steps along the road of socialism even more confidently. This will determine the atmosphere of tomorrow's holiday, at which Bulgaria's working people, ready for new deeds, will demonstrate their support of the BCP policy and their class solidarity and internationalism with all those struggling for peace and freedom, and for better future.

Happy 1 May, happy holiday, comrades.

Attend Sofia Festivities

AU011434 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0655 GMT on 1 May 1986 begins a live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of the 1 May festive demonstration and procession of the workers of Sofia. A man and a woman announcer describe the festively decorated square, with a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, displayed on the facade of the National Arts Gallery, and with portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Dimitur Blagoev, and Georgi Dimitrov on the front of the BCP building.

At 0700 GMT the woman announcer reports the appearance of "the party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on the review platform of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum." They are greeted with loud cheering and cries of "BCP!" by the youth assembled in the square. The "Internationale" is then played, after which the other announcer describes the start of the festive procession, "which is being reviewed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Kikhaylov."

The live relay description of the marchers continues, being interspersed with studio recordings of stirring marches and reports of the Sofia worker' production successes.

From approximately 0725 to 0750 GMT the continuing live relay of the Sofia demonstration is interspersed with studio music and correspondent reports of similar workers' processions held in Plovdiv, Kazanluk, Varna, and Ruse, where there is no mention of the attendance of top leaders. The live relay from the 9 September Square in Sofia ends at approximately 0759 GMT, and is followed by festive music.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE IRANIAN MINISTER

AU291907 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, Iran's minister of agriculture, who is visiting here for the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

They discussed a wide range of questions concerning the state and the further extension of bilateral contacts, and they paid special attention to economic and techno-scientific cooperation. The trade and economic relations, built on the basis of mutual benefit, were given a positive assessment. It was emphasized that the concrete initiatives mapped out at the session reflect the desire of Bulgaria and Iran to promotion steadily their business contacts.

Mr. 'Abbas' Ali Zali was also received today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They briefed each other on the proceedings of the commission's third session and considered matters of mutual interest concerning the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Protocol Signed

AU301959 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- The signing of a protocol marked the close today of the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The co-chairmen of the commission, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr 'Abbas' Ali Zali, Iran's minister of agriculture, said that the session had been fruitful.

The agenda included questions of trade and economic cooperation, and special attention was devoted to the diversification of the forms of interaction both in agriculture and in the heavy industry. The two countries had reiterated their willingness and interest to expand their cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

MLADENOV MEETS IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU301953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] On 30 April Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs met, and had a friendly talk with, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, who made a short stopover in Bulgaria.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE COMMEMORATED AT SOFIA RALLY

AU291119 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[BTA report: "Commemorating the Victims"]

[Text] The suffering and the sacrifices of a million and a half innocent human beings, which the the Armenian people underwent 71 years ago in Turkey, cannot be forgotten. This was confirmed at yesterday's commemoration rally at Sofia's central cemetery in front of the monument to the victims of this genocide organized by the "Erevan" cultural-educational organization of Armenians living in Bulgaria.

Prof Dr. Arshavir Deredzhian and writer Sevan spoke of the sad fate, hardships, and tortures suffered by the Armenian people as a result of the unheard of evil actions of the Turkish authorities during that period.

In a declaration adopted at the rally on behalf of the Bulgarian Armenians resident in Sofia, it is stressed that the assimilation of the enslaved peoples had been the permanent state policy of the Ottoman mpire. This policy was aimed at eradicating the national self-awareness as well as the aspirations for freedom of the Bulgarians, Armenians, Serbs, Greeks, Kurds, and others. History offers many other examples of forced Islamization throught the 500 years of suffering.

The declaration expresses angry protest against the attempts of the present-day Turkish Government to falsify the facts about the bloodthirsty genocide against the Armenian people. The policy of pan-Turkism, the declaration says, is expressed today in the slanderous campaign against our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a campaign which we categorically denounce. This is an intolerable interference in the domestic affairs and sovereignty of the Bulgarian state and its citizens, an attempt to conceal internal failures, class contradictions, and internal struggles in Turkey.

Racial discrimination does not exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the declaration points out. Every citizen has the real opportunity to practice and profess his own religion. No one is persecuting anyone because of religous convictions and national identity. All this is based on the basic law of our country -- the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Numerous wreaths were laid at the monument.

The participants in the meeting paid tribute to the monument of the poet Peyo Yavorov, who devoted part of his work to the tragic fate of the Armenian people.

Commemorative meetings were also held on the same occasion in Silistra, Kurdzhali, and other towns of our country.

CELEBRATIONS HELD TO COMMEMORATE MAY DAY

LD011537 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] In more than 900 localities, citizens today demonstrated in May Day parades their firm determination to take an active part in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. In the capital, Prague, the May Day parade took place in Letna Square. Warmly welcomed by the gathered citizens of Prague, on the platform were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak. Also present were: Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Zoreni and Marie Kabrhelova.

Husak Gives Speech

LD011031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0703 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, esteemed comrades! I am glad that you have gathered here in such great numbers at the wonderful demonstration in Prague. I would like to greet you on behalf of the central, political, and governmental bodies and, naturally, myself personally too. I would like to express my joy that the weather is nice and that the citizens of Prague have gathered here in such great numbers. I also welcome the many foreign guests who are attending our demonstration and comrades who received their awards in Prague Castle yesterday. We send our greetings from this demonstration in Letna Square in Prague also to all participants in May Day demonstrations throughout our country. [applause]

On May Day we always, again and with deep emotion, recall the the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of our nations and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. This is why today again we are sending comradely greetings to our closest friends and most loyal allies -- the nations and people of the Soviet Union. [applause] We wish them total success in implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress! With May Day greetings and wishes for further progress in the the construction of a new life we also turn to the people of other fraternal socialist countries. We shall continue to march in firm unity with them on the common path!

Just 100 years have passed since the event which led to the birth of the international holiday, the class solidarity of the working people, and all working people -- May Day. Yesterday, during the meeting in Prague Castle I had an opportunity to talk to comrades from Chicago where the May Day embryo comes from -- they told me how much love and attention they pay to the reconstruction of events, the tragic events, which gave birth to the May Day holiday in the whole world. In this spirit we express our support for the revolutionary and progressive forces of the whole world. We wish them new victories in the struggle for rights, freedom, and a better life for the working man. [applause] In next few days we shall recall the momorable 65th founding anniversary of the CPCZ.

Its glorious path of struggles is integrally linked with the struggle of our people for the socialist present and the future of our homeland.

Comrades! This year's May Day is taking place under the sign of a great working and political activity connected with the beginning of the implemention of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the preparation for the general elections in May. I would like, just as Comrade Strougal did yesterday, to thank all working people for their honest work, for the pledges adopted on those occasions, and for their implementation. [applause]

The 17th congress assessed responsibly and demandingly the development of our society in the past 5 years and in the entire period from the early 1970's. Despite the fact that we had to deal with many obstacles and difficulties, we have safeguarded -- thanks to the great devoted work of the people -- the stable and dynamic development of society. We have achieved considerable progress in the economy, in the satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs, and strengthening the socialist system and the international position of Czechoslovakia. This has proved the correctness of the path on which we are advancing and which we will continue to follow. The congress proceeded from the achieved results and the conditions of the new stage of development in setting further plans for the construction of an advanced socialist society for next 5 years and up to the year 2000. Above all, the great boom of the scientific-technical revolution means in many respects a landmark in development so far, and, naturally, in our work. The main conclusion drawn from this by the congress lies -- to say it simply -- in the task of speeding up the tempo of development in the economic, scientific-technical, social, social-political spheres, and other spheres too. This is how we shall be competitive with the rest of the world, how we shall raise all the spheres of our life to qualitatively higher standards.

Higher targets and greater tasks are essential, but it is within our ability to accomplish them. This calls for us to make effective use of the advantages of socialism, of the manpower and resources we have built up; to be determined to overcome everything which has outlived its usefulness; and to do away with weak areas and shortcomings which were frankly criticized at the congress. Everywhere we must work better, husband our resources, and manage more efficiently. The order of the day is to promote new methods and approaches, to be more exacting in the demands we make of people and the quality of work, to maintain unity of words and actions, and to keep the principles of socialist morality and discipline. We must not tolerate anything that undermines socialism or which hinders our progress.

We are fully entitled to say that the program of the 17th congress corresponds fully to the interests of our people, and opens up promising horizons for our society. That is why it has been so well received by our public, and it has been taken to heart by the entire National Front. We are determined to do everything to ensure that the congress conclusions are put into effect fully and consistently. In this context we rely above all on the creative power and energy of our people, and on their awareness and patriotism. The most important thing now is for all of us to begin implementing without delay the congress resolutions. Concrete acts and practical results are crucial. Much depends also on the initiative with which the work collectives set about implementing the resolutions in all sectors. The need to responsibly fulfill this year's tasks everywhere and thereby guarantee a good start to the Eighth 5-Year Plan, is particularly urgent.

Comrades, the May elections to the representative bodies at all levels will be an important event in the life of our society. In the last few days and weeks, millions of our citizens -- Communists, members of other political parties and organizations of the National Front, those with no party affiliation, members of the different nations and nationalities of our country -- have been present at preelection meetings.

In the spirit of the preelection proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Central Committee of the National Front, they have been assessing, as the responsible masters of their country's resources, the work which has been carried out; they have been discussing the merits of the candidates, and weighing up the election programs for the coming period.

By the way, I read about the rich program for our capital city in Vercerni PRAHA. I hope that it will be adopted and above all, that it will be implemented. [applause] I see that you agree with me. [applause]

Throughout the country a democratic, frank, critical, and down-to-earth dialogue is taking place about what ought to be done to improve the life of the people, to tackle their day-to-day problems more effectively, and to improve the work of the national committees and other bodies. All this is a realistic expression of our socialist democracy. We go into the elections with an honest assessment of our work, on both the state-wide level, and on the level of our cities and towns. We offer ourselves to the electorate with a challenging and attractive program of work for the faster development of our society, for a better life for our people. Our people support the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front with their daily work and attitudes. This entitles us to believe that they will support us with their votes in the elections too.

Comrades, the tense international situation causes us concern. The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are making immense efforts to ward off the danger of the nuclear threat restore a climate of trust in the world, pave the way for disarmament, and create a reliable system of international security and constructive cooperation. The way to tackle the most urgent international problems on the basis of negotiations and agreement is shown, above all, by the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, including, in particular, the proposal for the gradual elimination of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons by the year 2000, and for stopping nuclear tests. The proposal for a substantial reduction in conventional weapons in Europe, put forward in the last few days in Berlin by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is of far-reaching importance. These proposals match the aspirations of the people for a world without wars and without weapons. That is why they have been so well-received by the world's public. The Czechoslovak people highly value the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, and fully supports it. [applause]

Imperialist, especially U.S. circles, reply to these proposals by continuing their policy of militarization and confrontation. They are stepping up the arms race, striving to carry it into space, trying to disrupt the military strategic balance and to gain world domination.

The provocative armed aggression by U.S. imperialism against Libya was a gross violation of the elementary norms of international law. We voice our full solidarity with our friends, the Libyan people. [applause]

Our people know well that in order to preserve peace, a continuous and tenacious struggle is needed. They will continue to take part in the struggle. We will contribute in every possible way to strengthening the unity of the states of the socialist community and of cooperation with progressive peace and realistic forces the world over. It is with this determination that today millions of our citizens are taking part in May Day parades. It is with this determination that they will work to ensure that our country becomes ever stronger, and that our contribution to the cause of peace is even greater. [applause] Comrades, we go forward into the future with proud confidence in our socialist homeland, with a clear realization of what the present demands of us, and with profound trust that despite all the dangers, peace will be defended, and with the firm determination to turn our plans into reality. [applause]

Long live May Day, the international day of the working people! [applause] Long live our country, the CSSR! [applause] May our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries grow stronger! [applause] Long live socialism and peace, long live the revolutionary vanguard of our people, the CPCZ! [applause]

Lenart at Bratislava Rally

LD011723 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee at May Day parade, in Slovak National Uprising Square in Bratislava on 1 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, dear youth, comrades! We meet today, as we do every year, to celebrate together May Day, the holiday of working people in the whole world, to express our determination to embellish our socialist homeland with our brave work, to demonstrate our class and revolutionary solidarity with the progressive forces in the world. A special feature of this year's May Day celebrations is the fact that they are taking place while we are examining the results of the past years and mobilizing to fulfill the tasks that we have set. Despite various difficulties we have made further progress in the development of the national economy, in improving the life of the people, and in creating favorable conditions for further advancement. This is why, first of all, our gratitude and recognition belongs to workers, peasants, technicians, scientists, teachers, artists, and to all who have contributed to this with their selfless work. [applause]

I gladly fulfill the request of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the National Front, and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic -- a happy mission -- to convey their cordial greetings and sincere congratulations on our great holiday, May Day, to you. [applause]

Spring has come late this year, thus we are happier now to see the fresh green, the sun, and life. Even today we are full of hope and optimism; we know that just as a seed germinates in the soil, the successes of our efforts will grow out of the devoted work of all of us. We live under the strong influence of the congresses, the Soviet Communists, our party, and some other fraternal parties. The entire socialist community is entering a new stage -- the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the perfection of all spheres of life for the society, a new level of quality which we have to achieve. In a word, a lot of work is to be done if we want our homeland to prosper further, if we want working people, citizens of our homeland, to live better. It is the tradition of the Communist Party, which is celebrating its anniversary, to set high goals; the party has led working people in the struggle to overthrow capital, and organized the heroic struggle against the hated fascism. The era of historical socialist changes will always remain the great work of Communists and other working people. We can say today that socialism cannot be reverted by anything or anyone in our country. [applause]

May Day celebrations in the shadow of truncheons, guns, and bayonets have gone for good. It is exactly 100 years ago when the bourgeoisie in Chicago ordered the massacre of workers fighting against exploitation, hunger, and humiliation. The voice of progress, however, was not silenced and will not be silenced. Today we welcome May days, shining with freedom, as the holiday of joyful labor for the benefit of the people.

Long live May Day, the international day of the working people! [applause] Long live our country, the CSSR! [applause] May our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries grow stronger! [applause] Long live socialism and peace, long live the revolutionary vanguard of our people, the CPCZ! [applause]

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With love and gratitude we remember Soviet and our own fighters, antifascists of all countries who sacrificed their lives for freedom and for the calm life of present generations.

Our nations and nationalities are building an advanced socialist society in the family of fraternal states headed by the Soviet Union. The great innovative efforts of Soviet Communists and Soviet people to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country is an impetus for us; we are prompted by the bold goals which they set themselves in the economy, science, and culture. Such a line of acceleration and perfection of development in the interest of the further increase of the living standards, was also set by our congress. It is necessary that while building an advanced socialist society we raise our society to a qualitatively higher level and above all achieve significant progress in the economy. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we have to achieve by 1990 an increase in the national income of 23 to 25 percent, while the social product will increase by 14 percent. Such a rate is necessary to safeguard the social advancement of society, because the basic essence of the party's policy is to create the best possible conditions for a further increase in the material and cultural standard of the people, for the all-round development of the personality [as heard]. These are exceptionally demanding and challenging tasks which, from the point of view of efficiency, we have never faced in Slovakia in the history of building socialism. This requires that our entire thinking and acting be subjected consistently to this requirement. When we started industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, when a new era in the education and culture of our nations started, there were many who had doubts and who did not wish for success. However, the great work has been successful. It has become a matter of will and deeds of the vast majority of people. Even now there are pessimists who do not believe that we will achieve success in today's urgent tasks of the scientific-technical revolution. We are, however, convinced that just as in the past, we shall fulfill the new challenging tasks. [applause]

We see opportunities for further increasing economic performance in utilizing reserves. We must increase the proportion of goods of a high technical and economic standard, and eliminate low cost-effectiveness and waste. In matters of quality, profitability, and cost-efficiency we must tell the truth, no matter how critical that truth may be. Recent results show that we have many enterprises and departments in which an improvement is needed in this respect. We must deal with problems more quickly and effectively. Every one of us must become a true manager at his place of work.

Comrades, we are glad that the citizens of Bratislava also had a part to play in the positive results we have achieved in past years. Our capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic is becoming an increasingly important political, economic, and cultural center of Slovakia. The unprecedented development it has undergone has produced much that is positive, but also problems of which we are aware. We value the approach of work collectives who continue to raise the banner of quality and high technical and economic standards. In this respect some of the best enterprises during the Seventh 5-Year Plan have been, in particular, the Juraj Dimitrov chemical plant where they have raised the proportion of first-quality products in the Seventh 5-Year Plan from 34 to 56 percent; in Slovnaft, from 11 to 23 percent, and improvements have also taken place at the Figaro, BEZ [Bratislava Electrical Engineering], Palma, and other enterprises. Now it is up to other work collectives in factories, institutes, services, health service institutions, central bodies, and offices to adopt these criteria of quality and efficiency. We must all play our part in ensuring that the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic becomes a city of quality, a city of marked scientific and technological progress, a city of discipline and order.

If the working people of Bratislava are to be able to contribute more substantially to implementing the challenging tasks of our socioeconomic development, urgent problems will have to be tackled and the living conditions of the citizens will have to be further improved. One such pressing problem is transport. The public rightly criticizes the existing situation, which must be attended to without delay and in a responsible way. Our comrades in the city transport enterprise, with the participation and support of the public, must improve their organization and management to remedy this matter, and the city authorities must be more vigorous in bringing into effect the long-term provisions of the city transport system.

Retail management bodies must improve supplies to the population, the standard of service, and hygiene in shops. They must bring in more sensible shop opening hours and respond to the needs of the working people. [applause] Managers in the service industries must raise the standard and provision of services so that they contribute markedly to the satisfaction of the people, and to the purposeful use of their leisure time. A whole range of services is lacking in Bratislava, as is the particular feature we once enjoyed of being able to react flexibly to the needs of the people, and provide new types of professional yet inexpensive services. We have spoken many times about these problems of our city, now it is up to the responsible bodies to remedy this matter quickly to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Comrades, the times we live in are fraught with great and unprecedented contradictions. Mankind is faced, on the one hand, with prospects for all-round development, yet on the other hand it is threatened by total annihilation in the flames of nuclear war. The basic interests of preserving the human race and life on our planet demand that this threat be averted forever. The categorical order of the day is the fight to stop the arms race, to eradicate weapons of mass-destruction, and to preserve and consolidate peace, but it is the forces of imperialist reaction who are to blame for the present dangerous state of affairs, and who refuse to abandon their ambitions of world domination.

Through their policy of increased arms build-up, aggression, threats, and provocation they are worsening international tension and jeopardizing the destiny of mankind. These forces are more and more ruthlessly exposing their predatory ambitions toward the developing countries who are fighting against exploitation and want to live peacefully in keeping with their own ideas.

The present U.S. Government, as the main representative of neocolonialism, arrogates to itself the right to interfere everywhere. With their own hands, or with the hands of hired murderers -- they are once again sowing death in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Other victims are patriots in El Salvador, Chile, the blacks in the Republic of South Africa, and members of the Palestinian nation. The bombing of Libyan towns caused great disgust throughout the world. The United States has thus elevated banditism and bestiality to the level of state policy, and severely exacerbated the international situation.

Our people most resolutely condemn this brute violence, arrogance, and diktat attitude. We condemn those who use underhanded means to undermine the freedom of nations, who threaten the peaceful future of mankind. The way to stop this disastrous slide toward the nuclear abyss is shown by the peace initiatives and actions of the Soviet Union. Is there anyone among us who was not moved and inspired by the far-reaching proposal to eradicate nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction by the year 2000? Is there anyone who does not endorse this proposal? We supported unequivocally and will continue to support the unilaterally declared moratorium on nuclear explosions, the proposals to scrap all American Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. We unequivocally oppose the development and deployment of space weapons. We back the latest proposal for substantial reductions in the levels of conventional weapons in Europe.

The constructive, honest, and wise policy of the Soviet Union which takes into account the new factors of the nuclear age corresponds in full to the aspirations and interests of mankind. This policy is gaining ever-increasing support. We back this policy, for it is our cause too! Therefore, at our rally today we express our determined antiwar feelings.

That is also why, on this day of international solidarity with the working people, we send our warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet Union, its great people, our brothers and liberators! [applause]

Faithfulness to the Soviet Union and to its Leninist Communist Party has always been, still is, and will always remain the cornerstone of our policy. Similarly, we cordially greet the fraternal nations in all the countries of the socialist community. [applause] We send militant comradely greetings to Communists, socialists, and democratic and peace forces, to all those who are suffering exploitation, and to those fighting for freedom, progress, and lasting peace throughout the world. [applause]

Comrades, fellow citizens of Bratislava, dear young people. Our citizens value highly the heroic and hard work whose fruits we all enjoy. They rightly praise and pay tribute to this work. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate the newly named heroes of socialist labor, bearers of high state distinctions and titles which were awarded yesterday in Prague Castle. [applause]

We congratulate Comrade (Holoskova), a worker from (?ZTS Heavy Engineering Works) in Bratislava; Comrade (Valek), a furnaceman from Istebne; Comrade (Fibich) a mechanical fitter from the Povazske Strojarne Engineering Works; Comrade (Demcak), chairman of the cooperative farm in [name indistinct]; and Comrade (Kvanina), director general of the VUMA [Mechanization and Automation Research Institute] in Nove Mesto Nad Vahom. [applause]

The building of socialism is the common task of millions of hands and minds. On our festive day today, we are proud of what we have accomplished, and we are showing our determination to do everything for the prosperity of our country. This determination will also be demonstrated in the forthcoming elections to the representative bodies. In those elections we will be giving our votes to candidates of the National Front as a sign of our unity and common will to carry out the objectives we have set out. [applause]

Long live May Day! [applause] Holiday of international solidarity of working people of the whole world! [applause] Long live the mother party of our people, the CPCZ! [applause] Long live our working people! [applause] Let cooperation strengthen! Let the fraternal ties between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union strengthen further! [applause] Let peace win in the whole world! [applause]

U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN EUROPE VIEWED

LD292231 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Michal Michalcik commentary]

[Text] According to the U.S. press the Pentagon wants to begin the manufacture of poisonous materials, possessing the capacity to paralyse the nervous system, for two new kinds of chemical weapons. The first one is an artillery shell case containing poisonous materials which would disperse in the atmosphere in 20 minutes. This weapon is to enable attacking troops to occupy quickly opponent's positions while avoiding being affected by poisonous chemical materials. The second new weapon is the Big Eye Bomb. After its explosion droplets of a VX poisonous agent disperse.

Their deadly concentration will be maintained in the atmosphere for some time and therefore enemy airports, weapons stores, and other installations would be turned literally into a poisonous desert. The fact is that a single drop of this chemical coming into contact with human skin will cause death.

American strategists openly reckon with the possibility of using new kinds of chemical weapons in an eventual war, naturally, as the U.S. journal PROGRESSIVE has admitted, as far away from the American frontiers as possible. Despite the fact that stores on the territory of Western Europe are literally overflowing with dangerous chemical weapons, which in the majority of cases have been banned by international agreements and conventions, Washington is planning to deploy another, even more modern generation precisely on the territory of the old continent. The daily NEW YORK TIMES has put it bluntly: As far as their deployment is concerned the view of the allies will not play a decisive role.

After the experiences from the bombing of Libyan cities the U.S. Government apparently wants to avoid open criticism. This is why it has decided to have the entire plan legitimized at a meeting of NATO experts. This endeavor of the Reagan administration has, however, met with disagreement and opposition throughout Western Europe. At least one example: David Owen, the leader of the British Social Democratic Party, called it criminal, provocative, and militarily unnecessary.

CHNOUPEK VISITS USSR, TALKS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

For Soviet and Czech reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Czech Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, including reports on his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials, an interview on the results of his trip, and the joint communique, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 April and 2 May editions of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CPCZ'S KABRHELOVA LEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

LD260827 Prague CTK in English 0646 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 26 (CTK correspondent) - Marie Kabrhelova, Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat member and chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, visited on Friday a Tripoli suburban textile works which employs almost exclusively women.

Marie Kabrhelova, who has been on an official visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a Czechoslovak women's delegation, met yesterday also with Hamidah Min, general secretary of the All-Arab Women's Federation. They denounced policy of confrontation pursued by the U.S. Government, and especially the recent brutal attack against the peaceful population of Libya. The delegation then continued talks with Najimah 'Abdullah Wahdun, chairwoman of the Libyan General Union of Women's Organizations.

Describes Bombed Areas

LD302359 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Interview with Marie Kabrhelova, head of CSSR Union of Women delegation following their recent visit to Libya, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Did you see the consequences of the U.S. bombing and how were you received in connection with this?

[Kabrhelova] We saw the full extent. We had the opportunity to see all the houses that were bombed. We saw that these were truly civilian buildings. We visited the hospital and the injured, the majority of which could speak. We spoke to them and among the wounded were men and women, but also small children. There was a relatively large number of children there. Many of the children are seriously wounded and, of course, we as mothers were terribly touched that these small children in particular had become the victims of such a barbaric act. We honored the memory of all those who had died. I think that at the present time the atmosphere in Libya is very good, that there is great determination there to defend the sovereignty of Libya on the basis and with the help of the solidarity of the whole world.

[Correspondent] In this connection I would like to ask how Libya evaluates the socialist countries' attitude to the U.S. aggression?

[Kabrhelova] Very positively. Everywhere we went, and we were also received by many leading representatives, the help of socialist countries was evaluated unequivocally. Their strong stands and their contribution to the development of international solidarity were praised. We also witnessed how the mail was filled with letters from all over the world, particularly from the socialist countries, expressing wide unequivocal support for the just struggle of the Libyan nation.

LENART STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE WORK WITH CADRES

LD010508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] In the presence of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, a Slovak practical-theoretical seminar has been held in Casta about the topical issues of cadre work after the 17th CPCZ Congress. Those present discussed their experience from the implementation of the party's cadre policy; selection, education, and placement of cadres; and the preparation of cadre reserves. Comrade Jozef Lenart said that the main thing now is to achieve progress in the fulfillment of short- and long-term tasks and the plans to further construct the advanced socialist society. This demands the stimulation and advance of the initiative of the working people and purposeful guideline of the process of deepening socialist democracy and the elements of socialist self-government. In this connection, he stressed the pressing need to improve generally the work with cadres as one of the basic prerequisites of the fulfillment of the strategic line of the party -- the acceleration of the social and economic development of our society. In conclusion Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke about the necessity to apply exacting criteria to cadre, their creativity and initiative, professional and political standard, and moral profile.

REPORTAGE ON SITE OF 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

Joint Organization Urged

AU291023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 86 p 8

["R.S." report: "The Majority Against the So-Called Sportsman's Code; the DPRK Appeal for Holding the 1988 Olympic Games Jointly"]

[Text] According to foreign agencies, Chong Chun-ki, DPRK vice-premier, has appealed to the governments and peoples of peace-loving countries to support the well-known DPRK proposal on the joint organization of the 24th Olympic Games, planned for 1988 in South Korea and in the DPRK.

The prime minister stressed that the joint organization of this festival would also contribute establishing conditions for the peaceful unification of the two Korean states.

Our readers have already been acquainted with several views expressed in favor of the DPRK proposal. The support of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee was emphasized by its deputy chairman, Angel Tsolakov: "We support the proposal of the DPRK National Olympic Committee to hold the 1988 Olympic competitions not merely in South Korea, but also on DPRK territory. Pyongyang has at its disposal good sports and other facilities for hosting several Olympic competitions. This issue must be assessed by the International Olympic Committee [IOC], because it is a demand by the world's sports audiences in the effort to make the 1988 Olympic Games a truly world festival of friendship and peace."

From among the many other voices, that of Joao de Havelange, Brazilian member of the IOC and FIFA [International Soccer Federation] chairman, is particularly interesting: "I see no sports obstacles to holding the Olympic competitions also in the DPRK. Undoubtedly they have the facilities for football tournament matches.

At the fifth session of the Association of National Olympic Committee (ANOC) in Seoul the overwhelming majority spoke against the so-called Sportsman's Code proposed by the IOC executives, above all their wish to "open" the Olympic Games "to everybody" -- that means also to professional sportsmen. The official viewpoint of the ANOC session is expected to influence resolutely the 91st IOC Session that is under preparation, and which will be held from 12-18 October 1986 in Lausanne. Naturally, the final decision will rest with this agency (91 individual members); but everything indicates that the test of Article 26 of the Olympic Charter will remain unchanged.

ANOC's Seoul deliberations have confirmed the Mexican Mario Vasquez Rana in the function of chairman of this organization for a further 4 years. Michele Verdier, official representative of the IOC apparatus, announced that the IOC would send out registration forms for the 24th Olympic Games 1988 in September 1987, that is 1 year prior to the beginning of the Olympic Games. The same 1-year period also applies to the 15th Winter Olympic Games in Calgary in 1988.

DPRK Envoy Comments

AU301259 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report: "Sensible DPRK Proposal"]

[Text] Prague -- "Our proposal to hold the Olympic Games jointly not only corresponds to the Olympic ideals and principles, but it is also a sensible and correct step, useful for improving relations between the North and the South and for unifying Korea," Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, declared at his meeting with journalists in Prague. He explained the DPRK proposals to organize the 1988 games both in North and South Korea, and stated that the DPRK Government is spending considerable means to develop sports and that a corresponding network of athletic fields and other essential facilities could be at the disposal of the Olympic Games by the time they begin. Last year construction work began on ten modern football stadiums, and several halls for weight lifting, wrestling, and team sports.

REPORTAGE ON CEREMONIES HELD FOR MAY DAY

Leaders Attend Berlin Rally

LD010822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- A powerful May Day demonstration began today in central Berlin at 0900. It takes place against the background of the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the benefit of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership as well as numerous foreign guests were welcomed with tumultuous applause and cheers to the main reviewing stand in the festively adorned Karl-Marx-Allee. Workers and militant songs were sung at the start of the rally, which is marked by the people's trust in the policy of the party of the working class.

The May Day address was delivered by Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

Tisch Addresses Demonstration

DW010921 East Berlin Television Service in German 0659 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Executive Board, addressing May Day demonstration in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Esteemed guests, dear comrades, [words indistinct], esteemed foreign guests: May Day is the traditional international fighting day and holiday of the working people. This year in our socialist GDR it is fully held aloft and fulfilled by the successful proceedings of the 11th SED Congress and is a powerful demonstration of the workers class and of all our people regarding the congress directives. Confidence in the policy of our party to serve the people and safeguard peace is unshakable.

The solidarity between the party and the people is stronger than ever. It is the decisive source of strength for diligent work and new creative initiatives to strengthen the GDR and to form the developed socialist society in our country.

Dear friends and comrades, the great people's movement through which the ideas of the party congress will materialize is developing before our eyes. All around us we find the will and new initiatives to make the party congress year a year of the best economic results. The certainty that the course of unity between economic and social policies will continue without pause, as expressed by the new social policy measures, strongly influences the setting of high socialist competition goals.

Like the trade union representatives of the Karl-Zeiss Jena Combine and of the 7 October Berlin Combine, who have made new commitments, now other working collectives everywhere are performing in the cities and in the country according to the competition slogan: "High Achievement for the Benefit of the People and for Peace; Everything for the Implementation of the 11 SED Congress Decisions." For this reason I would like most cordially to thank all the working people -- workers, collective farmers, members of the intellegintsia, our youth, members of the National People's Army, the border protection troops, and the other protective and security organs -- in the name of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB executive Board, and the National Council of the National Front.

I send them our best greetings on May Day. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, all our work, thought, and action is characterized by the optimism that our socialist fatherland will continue to prosper successfully, and that it will continue to develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically effective state. What will characterize our life in this connection is high labor productivity, strong economic growth, full employment, increasing prosperity of the people, social security and justice, a high educational and cultural level -- the comprehensive democracy of the people in true freedom.

Dear Berliners, 1 year before the great 750th Berlin anniversary, we are happy about the blossoming of our capital. New living quarters, modernized streets and parks, reestablished centers, and newly shining historical places -- that is our Berlin, more lovely, attractive, and beautiful than ever.

Berliners have done much. They were helped by the whole Republic, most of all by the FDJ. By thanking all of them very much, we say to our people: This is the way in which we will continue in Berlin and in whole Republic. [applause]

Dear friends, therefore, we will vote on 8 June for the National Front candidates. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, our dreams and plans will materialize only in peace. Therefore, we repeat at this powerful May Day demonstration again what Comrade Erich Honecker said so impressively at the inauguration of Thaelmann Park: We want peace, peace, and peace again! [applause] For this we strive and fight! [applause]

Thus may everybody act even more consistently with the idea that my job is my fighting place for peace.

Dear friends, as before, the international situation is tense. The brutal attack of U.S. aircraft on Libya demonstrates the danger of the imperialist adventurous power-policy, which makes peace more vulnerable. Mankind needs no acts of piracy involving the risk of a worldwide conflagration, but consideration, reason, and the political responsibility to settle conflicts through negotiation. Put an end to the arms race on earth and to all plans to extend that madness into space. We welcome the proposals outlined by Comrade Gorbachev in the name of the Soviet Union at the 11th congress aimed at leading mankind out of the dangerous current situation, and freeing the world from all nuclear weapons until the year 2000.

The new initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, shows that socialism demands in the interest of life and peaceful coexistence of states nothing that it is not itself prepared to give.

Dear colleagues, on this May Day we emphasize our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and our tested fighting community that has been so impressively confirmed and emphasized by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev here in Berlin. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people we will successfully master all tasks leading us to the threshold of the millennium. Our fraternal greetings to the working people in the land of Lenin! [applause] We greet our friends in the states of the socialist community to which we are closely linked! [applause]

Filled with the great ideas of proletarian internationalism, we emphasize our solidarity with the brave people of Nicaragua, who are courageously defending their revolution against all imperialist attacks! [applause]

We stand firmly by the side of the freedom fighters in South Africa. [applause] Their unbroken struggle against the regime of racist suppression has our full support. We maintain solidarity with all fighters for national and social liberation.

Long life our glorians socialist homeland, the GDR! [applause] Long live the international workers' class and international solidarity! [applause] Forward to new successes in the struggle for socialism and peace! Long live May Day 1986! [applause]

Honecker Meets SWAPO's Nujoma

LD011515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin 1 May (ADN) -- The several-hour rally in the GDR capital was characterized by vitality and optimism. It was headed by young and Thaelmann Pioneers with bright balloons, homemade flowers and peace doves. Erich Honecker, waving a blue flag of the Pioneer organization, warmly returned their greetings.

During the demonstration Erich Honecker welcomed to the reviewing stand Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, who stopped over in Berlin on his way to the Second Namibia conference in Brussels with a delegation. The two men warmly embraced amid the applause of the Berliners in the procession.

Sindermann Presents Awards

LD010429 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] At an awards ceremony to mark May Day, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, praised outstanding achievements by public figures and collectives in all spheres of social life in Berlin today. With their resourceful and responsible work they have rendered outstanding services to the all-round strengthening of the GDR. The creative work of the working people in tapping economic reserves and for high growth rates in productivitiy is regarded with great respect. Through their commitment they have helped to create the prerequisites for the decision by the 11th SED Congress to continue the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The speaker gave special recognition to the veterans of labor and the revolutionary struggle. He gave an assurance that the GDR, as a firm element of the socialist community of states, will continue to use all the means at its disposal for peace.

Horst Sindermann awarded the Karl Marx Order and other high state awards.

RADIOACTIVITY CONCENTRATION LEVELS ANNOUNCED

LD021257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 2 May 86

["Announcement From the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine, the following levels of the concentration of radioactivity caused by the incident were noted for Berlin on 30 April 86 and 1 May 86 as a result of gamma spectrometer air-aerosol measurements at the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection:

Time of test		Measured level of concentration of radioactivity
30 Apr 86	2230	460 MBQ [milli-becquerels] cubic meter
1 May 86	0200	300
1 May 86	0500	240
1 May 86	0730	300
1 May 86	1100	210
1 May 86	1500	105
1 May 86	2100	145

This means that a stabilization at a low level has begun. However, the levels are still over 100 times higher than before the incident. Measurements of deposited radioactivity are being made. There is no health hazard. The measurements and tests are being conducted constantly.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DENMARK

LD011456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 1 May (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Danish minister of the environment, Christian Christensen, a GDR delegation led by Secretary of State Professor Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, continued talks this week in Copenhagen on questions concerning the effectiveness of nuclear environmental protection and thus protecting the population in the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

The two sides noted that cooperation on the basis of an agreement reached in 1980 has proven useful and agreed that they would continue this cooperation. Proposals to this end were discussed and a joint protocol was signed.

AXEN, DELEGATION ATTEND DKP CONGRESS OPENING

DW011904 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Eighth DKP Congress will begin at Hamburg's congress center tomorrow. DKP Presidium member Kurt Fritsch told the international press today that the most important concern in the time to the threshold of the nineties remained the ensuring of peace and the struggle for employment for all. The FRG communists wanted to strengthen the worker movement's positions and influence even more successfully and broaden the alliance of all leftist and democratic forces, he said. Therefore, the fact that the DKP had chosen Ernst Thaelmann's birthplace for its congress was symbolic. Meanwhile, DKP chairman Herbert Mies welcomed the SED delegation led by Axen in Hamburg.

RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS POSE NO DANGER TO HUMANS

LD011727 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI) -- Following the power station accident in the Soviet Union, the Hungarian technical control service is carrying out the analyses of air, soil, plants, water and milk and other food in an increased and extensive way. Continuous measurements are currently made at some 100 measurement stations and several hundred sampling spots.

According to data measured Thursday, the degree of actual radioactivity compared with the natural environmental background radiation does not necessitate measures apart from increased observation and control.

Measurements for drinking water and food have not shown an increase in radioactivity. Radioactivity measured in the air is far from the level which poses danger to humans.

In accordance with the request of the Austrian Government, the Hungarian side has provided official information about the measurement data of radioactivity in Hungary, and the order of continuous control. At the same time, Hungary has requested the transfer of similar Austrian data.

PANEL DISCUSSES RADIATION, ECONOMY, TERRORISM

LD012153 Belgarde Domestic Service in Hungarian 1822 GMT 1 May 86

["NEPSZABADSAG Forum in City Park" with Janos Berecz, secretary of MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Mrs Kosa, nee Magda Kovacs, secretary of the National Trade Union Council; Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of the interior and chief of the National Police Headquarters; Istvan Budai, chairman of the National Physical Education and Sports Office; Istvan Stadinger, deputy chairman of Budapest City Council; Gabor Borbely, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG; and Pal Otvos, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, who answer questions from an audience in Budapest city park on 1 May; moderated by Laszlo Szabo and presented by editor Bela Gyori -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] There is news maybe that the processes of the world economy are again exerting a negative influence on Hungarian economic life. I believe that all of us are affected, and it is of interest to us all to know if we are able to protect ourselves against these.

[Berecz] The disadvantageous trends of 1985 have not ceased completely in the Hungarian economy in the first quarter of 1986. So we believe that the administration of the Hungarian People's Republic must take very strict and determined measures, which however must be possible to implement too, so that the work of direction should be improved, productivity increased, and the enterprises given further incentives to fulfill their domestic and international obligations. By the way, when we found out that this first quarter was also far from beautiful in terms of our economy we were contemplating whether it was advisable or proper to give recognition in such times to a whole series of plant collectives and brigades by awarding them flags, premiums, and certificates. We decided to, because no one else can help. We cannot decisively influence the world economy. No one can help us except ourselves, with better and more successful work. So we placed these collectives -- now, on May Day -- in front of the whole country as an example.

If we have outstanding plants, outstanding brigades, and outstanding collectives, then I believe that all Hungarians should be able to achieve even more effective and successful results in work. This is what we are trying to achieve, and our measures serve this purpose.

[Unidentified speaker] This is for Comrade Berecz. In the morning the radio said that it is conceivable that the nuclear cloud may reach us too. Is there further news about this?

[Berecz] I should like to speak more comprehensively but also briefly about this topic. We know well from the history of mankind, which is full of heroic examples and tragedies, what enormous efforts were made by our forefathers and are being made by us too in order to harness the forces of nature to our own benefit, while taking into account that we should guard and protect nature.

During this prolonged activity tragedies have often occurred in the most varied countries, including in space research. It especially affects us when such a thing happens in a neighboring, friendly, socialist country, when there has not been success at preventing a process which can be dangerous with regard to the environment. We are all the more affected. We know that our friends are now doing everything to terminate the process entirely, and later they will investigate the causes for it, so that other occurrences may be avoided, too.

However, we are directly affected by it now from several aspects. One of them is: Is there any kind of danger in the air, which directly threatens the population of our country? The issue at hand is us, me and you, too. For this reason, the information that we receive, obtain, and announce is entirely true. Today there is no direct danger in the air to our health and our future. The Meteorological Institute -- and everyone, especially for instance the Army, who have appropriate instruments -- is measuring and immediately reporting the smallest changes that occur in the air, which might mean air pollution. It has not reached a critical point; in fact, it has not even approached this stage in our country, so I cannot speak about such a danger.

There is another aspect that greatly affects us. We have a nuclear power plant, and what will become of it? I can say, with full awareness of my responsibility, that it is of the most modern type, made with many safety measures, and we are doing everything to eliminate any chance of catastrophe.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Berecz, I am compelled to interrupt with a question. I have heard from several places that the general opinion is that if it does reach the critical point, then woe betide us.

[Berecz] The critical point means the time when it is necessary to take protective measures. For example, the animals must not be put out to pasture on grass, such milk must not be consumed directly, foods must be packaged, and care taken about the packaging. So this does not yet mean a direct danger but a dangerous point, when it is necessary to take protective measures. Fortunately, the woe is still much further away than that.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Janos Berecz, one can hear about the Blues, and what is more about some kind of Nobel Prize. Who are these people, where are they, and what do they do? Where is the limit of tolerance in this affair?

[Berecz] It is beyond doubt that people are divided on this issue based on their own experiences and qualifications. The creation of national unity means that these many various interests and opinions should be harmonized, and that we should attempt to point them in one main direction, toward the socialist construction of the country.

However, there are some of those -- partly those who call themselves opposition, whereas, we prefer to call them hostile opposition -- who believe that this country should be diverted from the road of socialism and they fabricate programs to this end. I mean fabrication literally because we have not yet been able to observe the social benefit of this. The line of tolerance is drawn whether they breach our laws or not. There are many people -- and I am among them too -- who are interested in and deal with our need to guard and protect our natural environment, because it is our future that is at stake here. On the one hand, we should take from nature everything beneficial to us, while on the other hand we should ensure that nature will be able to provide these things tomorrow as well. However, if someone makes such a political issue out of this as if our government would be irresponsible, as if the MSZMP would not pay attention to this, well, then here they move already in the direction, again, of some kind of opposition activity. This is particularly so if they try to mobilize some kind of Austrian and West German Greens and Blues, so that these latter should come here and help them. Why? Can we not agree that we should guard our natural environment? On the contrary, we can agree on this if they carry out actions and activities which are socially useful. Regarding this so-called Nobel Prize, a certain group has been awarded a few tens of thousands of dollars in Stockholm for this kind of activity. In order to give weight to this it was called the alternative Nobel Prize, but it has nothing to do with the Nobel Prize itself whatsoever.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Hetenyi, it was said when the price of oil shot up that it was very bad for us. Now that it has crashed, it is said that it is even worse, because this year it means a loss of several hundreds of millions of dollars. What is good for us at all in oil affairs?

[Hetenyi] There is one single good thing; that we consume less, and this is targeted by the various energy-saving programs. I believe that whether it is good or bad is a more complex issue.

At first glance and seen in the short-term, the decrease in the oil price is bad -- or I would not even call it bad, it causes specific losses -- because Hungary exports certain types of oil products and chemical products from them. The price of these is suddenly falling. We know that we get the oil for the most part from the Soviet Union, where there are more slowly moving prices. Some years are still necessary for these to fall. However, at the time of the rise, these went up only after very many years.

I should like to note one more thing: It appears that the decrease in oil price has a certain part in the fact that the entire world economy is reviving a little, and so our other export possibilities are improving to some extent.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Karoly Ladanszky. Has the Hungarian police force prepared itself for thwarting a possible terrorist attack?

[Ladanszky] I can say with sincere conviction that in Hungary, in our social conditions and among our people, terrorism has no social basis. There was only one occurrence of terrorism in the classical sense here, in 1973 at Balassagyarmat. We succeeded then in dealing with it and preventing it. Nevertheless, one must always be prepared for madmen and one must always take into consideration the factors of which Comrade Berecz has spoken -- the things that occur within the sphere of the international situation, in the international processes. It follows from this that it is our duty to be prepared.

My reply follows from this. Very briefly: Yes, we are fully prepared to deal with a terrorist action. We have special antiterrorist commando units; these are tough boys, professional policemen, who practice this expressly. The equipment, weapons, tactics, and strategy are all on a European level. However, this is not the sort of matter that we show, shall we say, on television.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Istvan Hetenyi. Is there a private taxpayer who pays tax on an income of 100 million forints?

[Hetenyi] There is not, not even someone paying tax on an income of 10 million forints, at least not with respect to the earnings of a living person. What complicates this matter is that there are two incomes in Hungary which need not be considered on the same basis as other incomes; these are the royalties on the works of Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly. If we disregard these, then in practice there is nothing above 2 million. About 100 people pay tax on incomes in excess of 900,000 forints.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Janos Berecz. How was it possible for Radio Free Europe to learn about events on 15 March in Budapest [the anniversary of the 1848 war of independence, when there was a demonstration by young people in Budapest] sooner than the Hungarian newspaper readers and radio listeners did?

[Berecz] I would like to make it clear that Radio Free Europe did not learn of these even sooner than they did. It did not report the very imposing celebration held in the morning at all. After all, they were not interested in that. What they were interested in was whether anything happened that was scandallous or that could be depicted as such. Radio Free Europe could have learned about that through their friends here in Budapest, who report by telephone; the radio reports these things on the basis of the telephone information.

We reported quite quickly and briefly the fact that a few groups had tried to prevent the otherwise peaceful movement of young people, of people who had gone from one monument to another, from the second to a third, and there were among them or hidden among them, some who began to shout nationalist slogans and occasionally even antiregime slogans and urged others to disturb the forces of law and order and public order. We discussed this quite clearly and unequivocally in the television news background program of television.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER DEPARTS BUDAPEST

LD012323 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI) -- Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, left Budapest Thursday.

SUPREME COURT GROUP DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 'BRIEFING'

LD210930 Budapest MTI in English 0905 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by its chief justice, Dr Jeno Szilbereky, left for Moscow Monday on invitation of Vladimir Tyerbilov, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union. During the visit they will receive a briefing and exchange views on the methods under which the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union reaches verdicts and on the principles that guide them.

FALUVEGI ON PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC RENEWAL

AU220601 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Apr 86 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi by Gabor Toth: "The Chances of Renewal -- Lajos Faluvegi on the Tasks of Economic Development;" first paragraph is MAGYAR NEMZET introduction]

[Text] It is 3 months since the Seventh 5-Year Plan began. We are well aware of the targets -- they have been widely discussed in society -- and the people dealing with economy in any form have had an opportunity to see the first tasks and difficulties of implementation. What are our chances? This is the subject of the answers given by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi.

[Toth] It is our historical realization that targets and everyday work need the support of society, the broad masses, and the nation. In this respect the preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan provided new features for the theory and practice of national economic planning.

[Faluvegi] As regards the style of planning, we can say that this plan is more open and flexible than any other previous plan. During planning we worked out three variations. We did this in order to leave room for various options from professional and public debates as regards considerations of the situation and tasks related to economic policymaking and stipulations based on these variations. The aim is to make it easier for us to adapt to future changes and react to economic policy at all times. For the first time in the history of Hungarian planning, we have succeeded in making a constructive coordination and confrontation of 5-year economic policy targets with the strategic guidelines laid down in the long-term program. It is true that complete agreement was not reached in all questions and the pressure of immediate tasks occasionally made it difficult to establish a long-term view.

Depending on Productivity

[Toth] People who have studied the plan well could notice that this plan contains fewer specific projects and actual stipulations in figures than past national economic programs.

[Faluvegi] This is so. The state's decisions provide for concrete projects in the early years of the period, whereas for later years they provide for guidelines. In several areas, especially such as investments, we have been working with maximum and minimum figures so that expansion can be decided on during the course of implementation according to productivity. Openness is also demonstrated by the fact that there is more scope for enterprise and council planning, so that independent decisions can affect more areas. It is a feature of the 5-year plan that it also contains a system of instruments regarding the implementation of targets. Thus, it relies above all on further developments in economic management and on an increase of econoamic pressures caused by developments, as well as on growing interest. It is similarly important that this time the government has accepted the plan at the same time as it accepted the central economic development programs.

[Toth] The plan does not call for a completely new direction in economic policy but it assumes changed in many aspects. What do you consider as the most important changes?

[Faluvegi] I would like to take issue with the statement that the plan does not contain a new direction in economic policy. I am not for complete changes in economic policy (because such changes go along with great losses, as we have already learned in the past), but even less am I for underestimating the need for continuous qualitative changes and all the things that are included in this plan.

In our economic policy the main stress is on modernization and renewal. This is intended to initiate a steady and real expansion and dynamism based on economic performance and long-term structural guidelines. The most important thing in doing this is to have most of the 14-17 percent growth in national income -- as regards the entire plan period -- result from improved efficiency. The plan, particularly the last 3 years, stipulates a rate of growth -- above 3 percent -- that compares faborably with international figures.

It is also one of the tasks of this plan period to consistently implement necessary structural changes in certain fields of metallurgy, coal mining, meat production, construction, and the engineering sector, and to find successful long-term remedies for their problems. We have to continuously provide an opportunity for favorable structural changes and allow enterprises to thrust ahead faster if they are capable of doing so.

Maintaining the balance is, in my view, an important task here, but I also look on it as a factor limiting our room to maneuver; this, separated from progress, cannot be allowed to be the only economic policy aim we follow, otherwise we would only progress with difficulty

[Toth] Several people have said that there are too many priorities among the targets of this 5-year plan. It is even said that it is an almost impossible economic task to coordinate such efforts as maintaining the balance, improving efficiency, making dynamic progress, maintaining full employment, and halting inflation...

[Faluvegi] Indeed, there are many special targets, but let me add that, originally, these were formulated by social and political circumstances and not by the planners. It has to be realized that the recent years, which tested the mind, strength, and tolerance alike, resulted in an accumulation of problems awaiting solutions. In this respect the planning bodies tried to rely on economic realities and create harmony among targets. They did this on the basis of the fact that the priorities in question are not only controversial but are also closely related.

[Toth] How could all these targets be solved together?

[Faluvegi] We, the planners, think that there are two conditions. One of them is always somehow to prioritize with reference to constantly changing circumstances. In this respect, the "first among equals" are a comprehensive and renewing modernization -- based on improving efficiency -- and a gradually increasing growth. The other condition is not to absolutize higher priority tasks but to regard them within limits of tolerance. What do I mean here? For example, we must not force a 15-20 percent reduction of our debts at all costs if we happen to find opportunities for promising and long-term investments to expand our exports during the plan period. Once such opportunities arise, we can also consider the necessary external funds. Or, it is possible that we might be forced to allow concessions in the effort to halt inflation if efficiency does not improve as desired. I think that we can only solve our tasks successfully if the combination of priorities within the annual plans are reestablished again and again so that it takes us further toward the 5-year plan targets.

The Focus is on Efficiency

[Toth] It is as if we were groping for the limits of impossibility with efficiency requirements. They are squeezing us very much.

We expect to achieve a 17-19 percent increase in the comprehensive efficiency index in 5 years. Is this possible? Please, could you also say something about the target figure? What does it mean?

[Faluvegi] The comprehensive efficiency index means a figure that expresses how much better we utilize our fixed assets; how much more know-how and how much less material and energy we use, and how much better we manage labor. In short, it means how many more goods we produce and how much more valuable they are.

Between 1981-85 national income per unit of live labor and fixed assets increased by only 7 percent. It is therefore clear that, a 17-19 percent increase is a tough requirement. Whether we can achieve this, will depend above all on whether we manage to achieve an annual efficiency increase by 4 percent in industry and 5 percent in agriculture. Another requirement is to reduce specific consumption of materials in industry by some 3 percent by 1990 compared with 1985, and to further reduce the specific energy consumption of the entire national economy. In our plan the requirements of quality and efficiency changes are demonstrated by the fact that we intend to expand dynamically the supply sector within the engineering industry by an annual 5-6 percent; we intend to increase the proportion of manufactured goods in non-ruble exports by 4-5 percent during the 5-year plan period. All this shows taht the tasks are of new quality and have not been performed before. However, let me quote Goethe who wrote the following: "One who doesn't attempt the impossible, might not even achieve what is possible!"

[Toth] As regards increasing efficiency, the infrastructure is of no minor importance. What important steps are we taking in this field up to 1990?

[Faluvegi] For the first time, within the framework of 5-year plans, block concepts were applied to the development of the whole infrastructure. This is already an indication of increased attention, although our resources do set limits for us in this respect. We know that it is not possible to have efficient production without a modern infrastructure. This is why, for the first time in decades, we have the target of increasing total investments in the productive infrastructure at basically the same rate as increasing investments in direct financial sectors.

We begin by putting the most effort into developing and modernizing the broadcasting and telephone network. This is a long-term program that determines our tasks till the turn of the millenium, but there will already be a tangible improvement in the telecommunications system in the second half of this 5-year plan period. In addition, a specially important task and aim is to secure the widespread use of electronics in the social infrastructure, that is, on a general national scale, starting from use in education up to use at home. We are continuing the modernization of highways and the railway networks. We will make considerable progress in providing healthy water for our larger settlements and large towns -- Gyor, Szolnok, Komarom, Estergom -- and improving their sewage systems. As far as improving the public infrastructure is concerned, we regard the key area to be the development of housing construction, education, and backward economies; and we pay special attention to improving health services. In all these developments we count upon the contribution of society. This is progressing well. One need only think about the issuing of telephone bonds and the organization of utility service associations.

[Toth] This month the county councils are holding sessions to discuss the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Is there any action in process to coordinate and compare the local concepts regarding these issues?

[Faluvegi] Wherever necessary, we want to influence council decisions and practice by various means, so that, the things we have laid down among the aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for society will indeed be realized. Today, one-fourth of national investment is "private" investment. This is a qualitative change, and thus, it is necessary everywhere to acquire new aims, new financial forms, and a new policy in local town and village management.

[Toth] The way we realize the 5 percent increase in real wages as stipulated by law, is closely related to the increase in the population's resources and savings. In fact, is it possible to achieve this?

[Faluvegi] There are three things we have never kept secret. The first is that, a 5-percent increase in real wages is not a spectacular aim. I must immediately add that in this 5-year period per capita consumption will increase by 9-11 percent -- based on the present level of consumption -- and this is a great deal. The second is that, real wages can only increase gradually from 1987 onwards. However, we must also emphasize that, as regards the entire plan period, we intend to avoid forcing a reduction in real wages similar to what happened in recent years. The third is that the implementation of this stipulated increase in real wages depends on our economic results. Being a planner, I myself feel that we may fulfill, or overfulfill, this particular requirement faster than those targets that apply to increases in efficiency and our economy's national-income-producing capacity.

I can say that we are, in the end, able to fulfill this target, because there are many unmapped resources in our economy as regards know-how, the more efficient and better utilization of working hours, and the better utilization of our present production capacity. However, in order to achieve our goals, we must try by all means to adjust to the requirements of an intensive economy, and we must accelerate technological development and the change of structures.

Toward Technological Progress

[Toth] Indeed, one of the pivotal questions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, but much more so of long-term progress, is the technological renewal, the structural modernization. Almost everybody has accepted this view. What can be expected in practice?

[Faluvegi] I must begin by saying that the resources available for scientific research and development are significantly greater in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period than was possible in the previous 5 years, and this in itself could lead to perceptible progress. Our practical measures are above all influenced by the programs that serve to accelerate the technological development and these are as follows: the program of spreading electronics, improving the production of medicines and pesticides, modernizing technologies, and the so-called programs for saving and intensifying.

These programs have been worked out in detail -- along with the plan -- and we have called for tenders from enterprises. However, in the course of realizing and working under one particular system there is a lot to do. That is why I said that many people consider the programs mentioned above as being "against the mechanism", while others try to keep quiet about them, so that it can be said more loudly that this plan is not based on firm foundations. Those who are responsible for the programs were preoccupied with the "preference" and "management" debates of internal circles instead of persuading the social groups, enterprises, and institutions concerned to support the cause.

More direct tasks that lead practice itself are determined by the so-called action programs prepared by ministries. These are not as far-reaching as the programs mentioned above, but are more detailed and focus technological and economic activities on fields such as automation, using biotechnology, expanding the supply sector, continuing with the intensive grain program, and developing the food packaging sector.

In the CEMA countries, thus also in our homeland, a new stimulus could be given to technological revival by implementing the comprehensive program for technological progress up to year 2000. It will suffice to mention some of the targets included in this program, such as the spread of electronics, automation, or biotechnology, in order to clarify the close connection between these tasks and the concepts laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic development.

Finally, I consider it an important issue that the State Commission for Planning is preparing a comprehensive analysis and series of measures for the government to significantly improve the social role of technological and economic professionals and their financial and moral appreciation. We need a lot of measure to ensure that planners, designers, technological, and economic organizers who really want to be creative are able to work in much better conditions, and to ensure that their intellectual and practical achievements indeed influence much better what is happening in this country's society.

In transforming the production structure and in technological revival -- in materializing this great economic policy venture -- one cannot rely alone on the national economic plan and the modernization programs. The "main role" has been given to enterprise strategy and the system of planning; to the practice that is followed by business organizations in foreign trade relations, production, and expanding. In order to arrive at a suitable and better environment and a better system of conditions, this role must be supported and guided by the entire economic management system.

Tenders and "Helpers"

[Toth] The issue of enterprise independence is related to technological development and all areas of progress. Many people say that as long as assessments are so high, even successful enterprises will find it difficult to "renew themselves." At the National Assembly you said that the government will reduce the tax burdens of expanding. Has this actually been done and what course are you taking in the future?

[Faluvegi] Examining the end of year balance reports in 1985, we can conclude that the situations of enterprises are much more manifold and differentiated than first thought by many people who evaluated these situations. Let me give you some examples. In 1985 the growth rate of some industrial branches, such as the engineering sector, light industry, and the mining sector, increased to beyond 10 percent, while the performance of metallurgy and the building material sector worsened compared to previous year's results. The number of loss-making enterprises -- this time excluding agriculture -- increased from 55 to 66 and in a say that, among the group fo firms concerned, most were different ones. I must also emphasize that more than 20 enterprises among the 260 economic units drawing an unfavorable income in 1984 managed to improve their situation by 1985. This is good, and we must get used to this. Thus, the summary of views presented to describe this situation, seems to be not entirely correct. There are enterprises that are praiseworthy, and there are some that deserve strict criticism. People who like to merge these two issues according to "old customs", do not provide a good service, even if they appear to be very democratic.

As for the second half of your question, I also told the National Asembly that the administration intends to combine reduced taxation with a selective development policy. That is, the administration will above all reduce the burdens of expanding (tax and interests) where people are willing to undertake a marketable production development and technological renewal! Proof of this is the fact that we promised considerable tax concessions in the programs for those who accept the goals included in these programs. In addition, a new measure was issued last week which will provide for a practice according to which those enterprises whose applications are approved within the framework of the system of tenders to boost exports would not pay development taxes and would receive further preferences in interest payments.

[Toth] What will happen to enterprises in crisis situations? A solution has been sought for a long time, but it seems tht not even the basic issues and concepts have been worked out or agreed upon. For example, in the case of the following issue: Should we open new mines or rather import part of the coal?

[Faluvegi] Serious work is being done in this case. People are not to be envied whose task it is to provide guidelines in this current world of "poor resources" and provide new prospects for the metallurgy sector, coal mining, the meat industry, and part of the construction sector, all of which have been operating under insecure conditions in recent years. I myself would also include among the difficulties the fact that the illusion is fostered in many places to have an extensive operation, meaning, to boost production at all costs. (To mention an example: While the national economic plan -- based on geological, investment, and manpower limits -- expects an annual production of 24 million metric tons of coal, the figure of 30-31 million was mentioned at the congress of the coal miners' trade union.)

[Toth] Still, where do we stand with these "new prospects"? Are there any programs for them?

[Faluvegi] As far as these four sectors are concerned, we do have a system of draft concepts and it has been discussed by relevant government agencies. In the plan we provided for the total amount available from state investments in these areas. The acquisition of external resources -- bank credits, investment funds borrowed from other enterprises, bonds -- will depend on whether the sectors concerned can come up with promising and profitable concepts for development. I mean concepts that are worth investing in for those who have enough money. The state commission for planning also stipulated what kind of concessions can be made on old debts in the event a suitable program which will intensify and rationalize production becomes available. This decision was not an easy one, because we cancelled or rescheduled almost 40 billion forints worth debts of the four sectors in consideration. What we now expect is to clear all doubts by the reationalization concept to be submitted already in the first half of this year, which are based on the system of conditions previously decided on. This is a very important condition! However, we should not forget that the capacity of operation should be created by the enterprises and not by government agencies, although the latter should naturally help in the development.

[Toth] This present 5-year plan is divided in two parts. During the first 2 years we intend to create a basis for the long-term and more dynamic development later on. Thus, in 1986 and 1987 we must carry out all reform steps to revitalize our economy. These steps were theoretically prepared already at the time of preparing for the 13th congress. Where does this work stand and how did we start this year, that is, the new plan period?

[Faluvegi] The weak results of 1985 are well-known. However, the results of the first 3 months this year call attention to the fact that the tasks that are intended to create the foundation for the development are being carried out slowly. This situation must be changed!

Recently the government carried out a comprehensive analysis of the economic situation and the chances of the 1986 annual plan. Considering the facts revealed since the approval of the plan, the government decided a series of helping measurs that are intended to make production -- taking into consideration the backlog of 1985 also -- reach the level originally stipulated by the 1986 annual plan. This will require an increase in national income by at least 3 percent, in net production of industry by 2-3 percent, and in the production of agricultural goods beyond the level of 1985. In order to improve the situation of our foreign trade, we must in any case reach the level of trade surplus stipulated for the non-ruble sector.

Of course , by virtue of such measures we can talk only about incentives and favors through which it is possible to accelerate the increase of the stock of exportable goods in convertible currency. In order to achieve this, we increased the grants to the competition system by eliminating the accumulation tax on the development projects which serve this aim, and by asserting other advantages that promote economic activity. We suppose that the implemented exchange-rate modification will also strengthen the interest in exports. We have taken measures to strictly regulate domestic purchasing power and to make sure that this does not exceed the level determined by the plan, and to consolidate the economic order because the balance reports unfortunately also show that several enterprises "have lost their own self-control." One can experience at a large number of economic units unfounded wage increases and income increases which are not substantiated by performance or even genuine work; several enterprises -- with complete lack of consideration for the future -- even used amortization for wage increasing purposes.

In the Spirit of the Reform

[Toth] In view of the unfavorable economic activity, the possibility of implementation of the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are therefore in danger and many people even doubt the reality of the solution. What is your opinion about this?

[Faluvegi] Regarding the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, I see two big dangers. One is the fact that we are able to create only with difficulty and with delay the consensus that enables the implementation of radical structural modifications in the weakest sectors. The other danger is that, with regard to the short-term interests of exports and the balance, we are making too many concessions to the unilateral pressure of group and partial interests (I do not use the expression "enterprise interests" on purpose), and therefore, there is a deterioration in the efficiency, and we cannot base a lasting development on this.

Let there be no mistake about it: In my opinion, the demand from the management and thus also from us to make sure that the enterprises are able to carryout a more foresighted economic activity is justified. The planners should answer in a creative way the questions of harmonizing long-term interests with daily problems, and they should do this in the spirit of our reform concepts, and should not engage in explanations. Today, it is not the one who increases the contradictions and erodes the cementing forces of the economy that renders us a service (although sometimes these are also necessary for the benefit of development), but the one who helps understand the situation and supports every useful action the results of which will also strengthen the people'ss confidence in the future.

Anyway, it is not the best sign that, in the necessity of the tasks stipulated in the 5-year plan, as well as in their evaluation and in the conditions of their implementation, there are still diverging opinions and many people are searching for the back door instead of acting; there are also people who think that the wheel of the economy can turn also backward. The scepticism and the multifaceted exchange of views are all justified.

I only regret that we often do not get to the point to know, finally, how each is contributing to a constructive and practical action.

In order to implement the development program, it is also necessary to consistently advance on the road of modernizing the system of economic management. We have already taken a series of measures to increase the responsibility of economic activity and of the enterprise independence and, among these measures, I would point out separately the importance of the switch over to new forms of enterprise management. Already in the course of the current year, the regulation controlling ways of restoring the solvency of economic organizations, of eliminating them, and of their state rehabilitation will go into effect, and we think that this will be a considerable driving force and internal safety valve in the improvement of efficiency. The reorganization of the banking system due at the beginning of the next year and, in connection with this, the modernization of credit supplies represent a considerable progress. After 1987 -- among the changes of a comprehensive nature -- we will place the main stress on the renewal of the tax system and the creation of the long-term property interest. The efficiency requirements stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan can be implemented only through these interacting steps.

I think that this great national holiday deserves that we speak honestly about our difficult tasks and awaken in all groups of society a sense of responsibility for renewal and progress.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU191647 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Geza Ivan: "We Are Advancing on a Practical Road"]

[Text] Our public is increasingly aware of the fact that we are living not only in a period marking the beginning of a new era in the world economy, but are also witnessing the renewed theory of socialism. The effects of these processes are not homogenous. Many people are enthusiastic in searching for new ways, but there are also quite a few people who interpret the slightest deviation from the methods and habits ingrained in the earlier decades of socialism as concessions made to the benefits of capitalism. "Ideological belief," however, must not paralyze our sense of realities. The old driving forces of our social development are perceptibly becoming exhausted. We must accept the painful fact that switching over to the course of intensive development is a more prolonged and startling process than we previously thought.

Our sense of persepctive has been shattered, the discipline of the citizen and the private individual does not give us cause to accept our economic problems confidently, and there is a lack of driving force in our attitude toward work on a social scale. All these, however, are necessary for the success of our further activity of constructing socialist society.

Economy and Politics

Our sensitity toward the economy and politics, as well as our ability to eliminate conflicts are inadequate and the plurality of opinions and interests is strange for us. There is no institutional mechanism by which the objective contradictions of interests rooted in the socialist soil could strengthen the unity expressed in pluralism. Awareness of the fact that modernizing the construction of socialist society is closely related with reforming the institutional system is still too weak.

Simultaneously with the more difficult economic conditions, we are also witnessing the strengthening of the financial expectations facing the government.

Economic activity and a way of life based on performance are lagging far behind these expectations. This is a natural consequence of overemployment and lack of efficiency on a social scale. The incorrect interpretation and practice of the right to work has made us lazier rather than encouraged us.

A considerable increase in our society's economic performance capacity in the face of technical and technological pressure that is unfavorable to us, as well as catching up with the increasing backwardness are universal concepts. Although they are well known, still not enough is known about the content for them to have led to radical changes in organizing our everyday life and work, in our thinking, and in our attitude. These still reflect the habits and mentality of the "happy days of peace," of quantitatively expressed constant economic growth, and a steady increase in the standard of living once declared as the basic rules of socialism, and of the "golden age" of cheap energy sources.

Reform Is Our National Cause

Many people feel that scheming instead of increasing the performance of individuals and production units, and efficient work, and the attitude of producers and retailers to make the buyer pay all expenses under the present circumstances of a shortage economy, are phenomena that characterize everyday life. From these experiences we can group the multitude of individual reactions into two types of conclusions in our public opinion.

In the current "welfare" state of affairs that is becoming increasing relative and full of conflict, the loudly promoted thought of the rigid period of strict centralized planning that was characteristic of the first years of socialism and the egalitarian moral thought that was comparable to the austerity of the early Christian period and that finds beauty in the rosy fog of the past, is only waiting for an opportunity to acquire political weight. The majority, however, are no doubt demanding reform, but uncertainty is increasing among them, since the policy of economic reform -- which has now been in operation for almost 2 decades with some interruptions -- has so far been unable to produce the elementary efficiency that could overcome our most urgent economic and social difficulties. Today, the reasons for this state of affairs are relatively easy to clarify: The economic management reform already began in the second half of the sixties with the application of certain "brakes," and the world economic situation was different at that time. In addition, the reform policy was blocked for some years in the first half of the seventies. Public opinion, however, is indifferent to the almost professional examination of the causes; it wants results!

Taking all things into consideration, it is not the reform that hinders the solution of our current problems which we could cure by ourselves, but the restrictive and cautious application of the reform. There is only one way out of this situation: an even more consistent application of the reform in the economy and its increased introduction to all the areas of society's life. This is the only practicable way toward our national and social development.

The public believes that the renewed party policy since the second half of the fifties which made way for the consumer demands to strengthen material interest is one of the unwritten values of society's consensus. Even if there were debates around the policy labelled as "refrigerator-socialism" or "goulash-communism," "these did not deter the people who made supreme decisions from reforming the construction of socialism in Hungary. On the contrary, they wished to strengthen the "thoughtful" and social character of the workers' statehood and the development and operation of its welfare functions through authoritative measures.

The Period of Establishing a New Consensus

This naked assertion of financial interests, as well as the permission the ruling power gave these interests to assert themselves, were also manifested in the fact that these interests were also introduced into the "higher level" medium of the ideology. The ruling power "built this interest into the ideology" in such a way that -- as we have already mentioned -- the power directly regarded the constant increase in living conditions and the standard of living as rules of the new society.

As a result of the constantly changing circumstances, our socialism, base on the people's and national unity, demands constant critical self-analysis of self-knowledge. How and in what way is it possible constantly to maintain this unity? Analyzing this is particularly timely nowadays when the consequences of the years of a difficult economic situation are perceptiable at the level of certain individuals, even if not to the same degree. This devalues precisely the material element of society's consensus as one of its traditional values.

In the midst of the increasingly unfavorable economic circumstances, the firm determination of the political leadership to see to it that the renewed party police of almost 3 decades continues to search for the solution to problems arising through socialist reforms, and the awareness of this policy in our public thought could become one of the marked basic pillars of public consensus. This would fill society with a sense of certainty that, in spite of the more difficult conditions, we will be able to overcome our difficulties in the foreseeable future.

Besides, this firm undertaking of the reform policy and its success is also the only possibility to restore our impaired awareness of national identity, and to fill it with socialist content. Lacking adequate material resources for the implementation of our goals, we can count only on our people's creative and initiative capacity and its psychological power. The latter, however, can develop and become material power only if we make indirect efforts -- through the reform policy -- to restore our sense of identity.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SCIENCE DELEGATION -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- On invitation of the leaders of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a delegation of five scientists from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences headed by Boris Yevgeniyevich Paton, president of the academy visited Budapest from April 24th to 28th. At the talks opinions were exchanged on technological and scientific research being conducted within the frame of the cooperation agreement signed last year between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and on common tasks to speed up their progress. They specifically dealt wit the tasks derived from the comprehensive program of the CMEA countries. The delegation met with Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The delegation was received by Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in Engish 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]

U.S. MADE 'MISTAKE' IN REPORTING ON CHERNOBYL

LD011233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The U.S. Administration has been forced to admit that it made a mistake when informing about the breakdown of a second reactor in the Chernobyl atomic power plant in the Ukraine.

It was recognized that this was false information and the mistake was caused by the U.S. intelligence service, which misinterpreted satellite pictures.

According to the ABC television network, a high-level administration official stated that the hypothesis about the fire in the core of a second reactor was completely wrong.

IODINE REPORTED 'CLOSE TO NORMAL' LEVEL

LD011906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I have received the latest communique from the government commission chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Today, the commission made another assessment of the test results conducted by the appropriate services. Using this and the assessments and detailed analyses conducted by experts as a basis, it states that during the last 12 or so hours there has been a definite fall in the concentration of active iodine in the atmosphere throughout the whole country, coming close to a normal situation. Only the base at the Sniezka summit in the Karonosze mountains has reported a fall smaller than the national average. However, certain minimal local concentrations on the earth's surface are continuing as a result of atmospheric fallout the last few days. As time passes, this contamination will decline until it physically dissipates.

The government commission recommended further continuous control tests. The commission also firmly confirmed that its decisions and recommendations to date are still in force. The undertaking of any other local activities whatsoever on the basis of fragmentary information or the directives of unauthorized persons leads to the disorganization of work, for example in the health service, and creates unnecessary emotions. The appropriate central and territorial institutions have been obliged to ensure the effective and close adherence to the arrangements and recommendations made by the commission.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD012330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Now, as announced, we have a report from a news conference with expert members of the government commission for evaluating radiation levels and preventive measures. Those who participated in yesterday's television discussion participated in today's news conference: Krystyna Bozkowa, director of Mother and Child Institute, expert of the WHO; Mieczyslaw Sowinski, chairman of the state atomic agency; Jerzy Bonczak, chief sanitary inspector, deputy minister of health and social welfare; Professor Zbigniew Jaworowski of the central laboratory of radiological protection, a member and former chairman of the Scientific Committee of the United Nations Organization for nuclear radiation; and Professor Janusz (Nauman) head of the Biochemistry Department of the Medical Post-Graduate Studies Center, an endoctrinologist and an expert from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Jerzy Bonczak was the first speaker. One of the first questions was about the dose of radiation in the past few days.

[Unidentified speaker] The dose ranged from 0.05 to maximum 2.5 milliroentgen per hour.

[Announcer] The next question was about the permissible levels of radiation in an emergency situation which were adopted by Poland.

[Unidentified speaker] We in Poland decided to adopt the British recommendations, among other things for the reason that according to our observations, the British are among some of the most practical people in the world. And these recommendations in Great Britain for situations similar to ours are that for irradiation of the whole body -- here we are entering a somewhat more complicated field but I will try to get this across - the dose is taken as 10 rem. That is because an emergency situation of this nature is of short duration.

As you have already heard in the announcement, and now I will put it even more precisely, by now in the country on average the quantity of radioactive nucleides in the air has gone down by a factor of 100. That is an approximate average and not accurately calculated because it keeps varying all the time, primarily because the emission from the Soviet source, from the damaged reactor, has decreased. In practice, I think, there is probably nothing more coming out of there; at least that is what our data indicate.

[Announcer] The next question was whether Polish nuclear stations will be of the same design as the one at Chernobyl.

[Unidentified speaker] The reactor where the accident occurred is a so-called graphite moderated reactor. We have never planned to install or build reactors of that kind in Poland. We will build light-water reactors from an entirely different design. Incidentally, both the 440 megawatt units and the 1000 megawatt units that will be built in Poland also will be and already are in other CEMA countries.

Continued Testing Recommended

LD012334 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- At a news conference here today held by the experts appointed to the government commission for the evaluation of radiation level and preventive measures, newsmen were briefed on the current finding concerning the level of contamination in Poland following the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

The commission's research indicates a radical decrease of the concentration of radioactive iodine in the air.

The commission recommended the testing of air, earth and water samples from open water reservoirs to be continued, and confirmed the validity of the recommendations issued so far and the necessity to respect them.

Answering the question why the reports mention radioactive iodine only, the experts explained that of several hundred various radioactive isotopes which could be released in such an accident, only iodine isotopes pose any significant threat because of their concentration and biological activity.

The preventive measures were applied to children up to 16 years of age because they absorb much more iodine than grownups. The measures were meant to protect young organisms from the exposure. Scandinavian authorities deemed such measures unnecessary, although the level of radiation there is comparable to that in Poland.

Radioactivity '500 Times' Normal

AU012007 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Radioactivity levels in Poland from the accident-hit Chernobyl nuclear plant had risen 500 times above normal but are now "decreasing constantly," an inter-ministerial committee announced here Thursday.

The committee said it based its report on results of tests taken by 200 control stations set up by the government shortly after a radioactive cloud appeared above the northeast of the country.

Levels varying from 10 to 500 times above normal were registered, committee experts told a press conference, adding that the top level had been measured as late as Wednesday at the tourist resort of Mikolajki.

The Polish Government has constantly repeated that radiation levels showed there was "not a health risk." But preventive measures, including warnings not to drink fresh milk, have created concern in the general public, and long lines have formed outside pharnacies.

The British Embassy Thursday repatriated 20 women and children wishing to leave the country, and around the same number of Canadians have left, according to diplomatic sources. Ten French national have also left, they said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

Parade Described

LD011324 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 0750 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay from Warsaw's Grzybowski Square on the May Day parade. The announcer begins by describing the festive scene and recalling historical events linked with the square. He points out that Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Messner, Mlynczak, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, members of the Polish State Council, and other leading party and state figures are present.

Following the national anthem, General Wojciech Jaruzelski gives his May Day speech, which is followed by the "International:"

At 0716 GMT the parade itself begins. The announcer lists all the organizations taking part in the parade, including national organization officials, sportsmen, and military veterans. At 0826 GMT the announcer says the parade is nearing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and talks about the significance of the tomb, recalling World War II.

At 0833 GMT the parade halts before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Mlynczak, Dobraczynski, Miodowicz, and Messner Lay Wreaths. As the parade moves off again, May Day slogans are read.

At 0844 GMT the parade reaches the Monument to the Heroes of Warsaw. The announcer recalls historical events surrounding the monument while parade participants lay wreaths at the monument. At 0857 GMT the parade reaches Krolewska Street, and a family of workers are interviewed. At 0859 GMT the parade returns to Grzybowski Square where the official part of the parade ends.

The relay continues with further descriptions of participants in the parade, interviews with workers, children, and others, and brief descriptions of May Day parades in other cities and towns of Poland followed by reports from Budapest, Sofia, Paris, Bonn, London, Stockholm, and the United States. These reports are interspersed with interviews of workers, trade unionists, and young people. The relay ends at 1213 GMT with the playing of a patriotic song, followed by traditional Polish music.

Urban Press Conference

LD012327 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- "According to preliminary data, this year's May Day parades and manifestations were attended by at least the same number of persons as last year, and in some parts of Poland by even more," stated the Polish Government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban at his today's press conference for foreign newsmen.

"Appeals to boycott the official celebrations have nowhere been obeyed," the spokesman said. "Calls by the opponents to socialism for organizing countermanifestations did not find any following among the working class. Nowhere in Poland any disturbances were noted during the manifestations. In Warsaw, following a mass at the Stanislaw Kostka Church, a group of people called for a manifestation, which after all did not take place due, among other things, to the stance of priests who appealed to people not to hold any hostile demonstrations."

Next, the government spokesman ironically referred to some reports by Western press agencies concerning the alleged attacks by zomo militia troops against crowds of demonstrators.

Voivodship Observances

LD012104 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 1 -- Colorful May Day parades involving thousands of people marched through Polish towns and villages today, workers and farmers, soldiers, scientists, artists, veterans walking side by side with the youngest builders of people's Poland.

May Day observances became an important part of nationwide debate before the 10th PUWP Congress which is to outline the road to modernity.

Following are PAP reports from some Polish voivodships:

In Katowice, the city's community stages a traditional demonstration at the monument to Silesian insurgents. The May Day parade in Katowice was led by labour and struggle veterans, representatives of the region's authorities, members of social and political organizations, miners, metallurgists, metal industry workers, people representing various milieux and walks of life.

Celebrations in Katowice were attended by delegations of French Communists and of the north Moravian district of Czechoslovakia, befriended with Katowice. The French delegation was headed by Yves Coquelle, member of the bureau of the French Communist Party's federation in Pas de Calais and mayor of the town of Rouvroy. The French Communists laid flowers at the monument to Silesian insurgents.

In Cdansk and Gdynia, large groups of people connected with sea work and representatives of maritime economy prevailed in May Day parades. These people included shipyard workers who take a decisive part in the post-war development of maritime economy. So far, working crews of only the two production shipyards in Gdansk and Gdynia have built a total of 1,340 ships with the deadweight capacity of about 11 million tonnes. Most of them sail under the flags of shipowners of about 30 countries. Despite the still felt crisis, the Polish shipbuilding industry was among the world's ten leading ship producers in 1985. Till 1990, Polish shipyards have full book of orders for ships, chiefly due to contracts signed with Soviet shipowners.

True to the old worker tradition, thousands of residents of Krakow assembled at the main market to take part in the May Day demonstration. Workers from the factory named after Szadkowski and the Stomil plant, known for their revolutionary traditions, gathered alongside workers from the Lenin steel mill, the largest works in this country built in people's Poland that produced its 125 millionth tonne of steel these days. Students from Krakows' 12 higher schools gathered together with artists and scientists.

A May Day parade in Szczecin was attended, next to dockers, fishermen, and shipyard workers by numerous foreign guests from Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Egypt, all of them showing willingness to fight for peace.

In Wroclaw, the "Pafawag" rolling factory crew marched along with representatives of the Polish culture, among them, artists from the Wroclaw-based "Pantomima" theatre, the Polski theatre, opera and operretta, as well as local publishing houses employees. The demonstrators carried masses of red and white-and-red flags, numerous banners and slogans referring to the forthcoming 10th PUWP congress, expressing the sense of responsibility for Poland and its future. The most frequent slogan read the three interrelated words: "Peace - Work - Agreement".

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1945 GMT adds the following observation on May Day celebrations: "Some nine million people took part in May Day manifestations staged throughout Poland today, this year's turnout being much higher than in 1985"]

Police 'Snuff Out' Protests

AU011446 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 1 May 86

[Dominique Garraud report]

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Polish police Thursday virtually snuffed out efforts by backers of the banned trade union Solidarity to stage May Day counter-demonstrations. Solidarity supporters in Warsaw and Gdansk, prevented from marching or demonstrating, retreated to churches for sit-ins and religious services monitored by reinforced police and militia units. Similar incidents were reported in the industrial cities of Krakov and Wroclaw.

In Warsaw, thousands of Solidarity supporters staged a 30-minute sit-in at St. Stanislas Church in the Zoliborz district after club-swinging police prevented several hundred of them from holding a counter-demonstration. The Baltic port of Gdansk, birthplace of the Solidarity free trade union movement in the late 1970's and early 1980's was calm, as hundreds of people attended a mass at St. Bridget's Church after being dissuaded by police from marching to a monument in front of the Lenin Shipyards.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said in a communique issued from his home in Gdansk that "May Day (in Gdansk) was celebrated by an incalculable number of policemen. Such a demonstration proves that physical force is necessary to perpetuate a state of things that would not be possible to maintain otherwise," he said.

In Warsaw, militiamen and "zomo" anti-riot police swarmed over the Zoliborz district, checking the identity of many of the 8,000 Roman Catholic faithful who had attended a mass at St. Stanislas. Police used clubs to beat back a nearby crowd of demonstrators that had attempted to march under a banner reading "Release the Political Prisoners," then called on mounted zomo units who threatened to move against the sit-in in front of the church.

The crowd shouted slogans in support of Mr. Walesa but dispersed without incident after an appeal not to "give in to provocation" from Father Teofil Bogucki, a priest at St. Stanislas.

"Robotnik," a political group linked to Solidarity, issued a tract denouncing "the silence of Polish authorities" on the scope of the Soviet nuclear reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

"It is particularly scandalous," the statement said, "for Polish citizens that the government of Warsaw prefers to remain silent rather than to save the population by providing a full and honest account of the real danger and the measures to take."

Observers said heavy police mobilization around churches suspected of being actively sympathetic to Solidarity appeared to be aimed at snuffing out demonstrations at an early stage in order to avoid violent confrontations.

After having briefly resorted to using their clubs here, militiamen shouted orders for half an hour, apparently on instructions to intervene only as a last resort.

Last May Day, in the face of a smaller police presence, more than 10,000 demonstrators managed to leave St. Stanislas for a one-hour march through the Zoliborz district.

Nearly 20 opposition leaders have been detained since Tuesday and were kept in custody during Thursday's events. Among those picked up were 14 of the 15 leaders of a committee calling for independent May Day celebrations, including Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who was also a former national spokesman for Solidarity.

Opposition sources said Jacek Kuron, founder of the now-dissolved Social Self-Defense Committee was interrogated for three hours by the Interior Ministry Wednesday and warned not to take part in the May Day events.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking during the official celebrations, denounced "enemies of socialism in (Poland) who pretend to be defenders of the working class and who are in fact clients of international reaction."

'Opposition Leaders' Released

LD020837 Hamburg DPA in German 0805 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 May (DPA) -- Several Polish opposition leaders arrested before the May Day celebrations were released on Thursday [1 May] evening or today. Among them is the former spokesman for the banned Solidarity trade union, Janusz Onyszkiewicz. He and 15 other dissidents had applied to the authorities for permission to hold an independent May Day demonstration, which was refused. He had received a telegram from the Federal Republic, in which Bundestag deputies of the Greens expressed their solidarity with the demand for the permission of independent May Day demonstrations. Onyszkiewicz reported today that the telegram was signed by Willi Tatge and Heinz Suhr.

CHAIRMAN MESSNER MEETS WITH VARIOUS GROUPS

LD012133 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner met Wednesday with the leaderships of the Federation of Professional Engineers' Association (NOT) and the Polish Economic Association (PTE). During the meeting, the Polish premier got acquainted with the course of the discussion on the draft PUWP programme conducted within both organizations. Much attention was paid to the problems of scientific and technological progress, restructuring of industry, and the development of economic reform mechanisms.

Also Wednesday, Messner met with representatives of the Krakow Academy of Music, headed by the academy's rector, Krzyszt of Penderecki, to discuss the problems of arts education.

ORZECHOWSKI ON USSR TIES, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM301011 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 19-20 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Professor Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, by KAR correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kruze] It has been 41 years since the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar cooperation was negotiated. Comrade Minister, what is your assessment -- from today's viewpoint -- of the historical and present-day significance of that treaty for Poland?

[Orzechowski] The treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar cooperation between Poland and the USSR, which was signed in Moscow 41 years ago, was an expression of the Polish-Soviet alliance born in the course of our joint struggle sgainst the Nazi invaders. It created a permanent basis for the friendship between our countries and for the development of our comprehensive cooperation throughout the whole postwar period.

As a result of its signing the treaty Poland gained a powerful and reliable guarantor of its independence and of the inviolability of its borders. In our nation the Soviet Union gained an important ally in its moves for the creation of the kind of territorial and political order in Europe that would in the future make an imperialist eastward expansion impossible and guarantee lasting development on our continent.

The alliance with the USSR made it possible for Poland to return to the ancient western and northern Piast territories. The firm stand taken by both our states on the issue of the European status quo caused the German Federal Republic to sign the famous treaties with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR, in which it recognized the existing European borders as definitive and renounced all territorial claims.

That aspect of the Polish-Soviet alliance continues to be topical. Thanks to it, any hopes or calculations on the part of revisionist forces within the FRG which seek to change postwar European borders are doomed to failure. In Europe there is no border problem, there is only the problem of peace.

[Kruze] Apart from the border issue, what other advantages of the Polish-Soviet alliance are there?

[Orzechowski] Our Soviet friends gave us all-round support in the creation of a strong position for the reborn Polish state in the international arena. This support has continued for more than 40 years now, and its significance is repeatedly confirmed. It was particularly important for us in the early 1980's, when the imperialist states made an attempt to isolate Poland, at the same time interfering in our internal affairs.

The economic as well as scientific and technical assistance received from the Soviet Union in the difficult years when we were rebuilding our country and creating the foundations of socialist economy, science, and culture was also invaluable. At present our cooperation in these areas brings enormous advantages to both our countries and constitutes one of the basic factors in Poland's steady socioeconomic development.

As regards economic relations, we are expanding the range of cooperation and production specialization, as well as introducing new forms of those -- such as setting up joint Polish-Soviet enterprises. Many crucial changes have been introduced into the system of coordinating Poland's and the USSR's 5-year socioeconomic plans with the aim of achieving more effective cooperation and the closer integration of our respective economies.

It is worth noting that our economic relations with the USSR are based on long-term contracts and agreements. The most important of these are the "Long-term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Through the Year 2000" and the "Long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Advancement." Most interesting, novel forms of direct contacts between enterprises, as well as academic and research organizations, are being developed. These are geared to the development and introduction of new processes and manufacturing technologies.

Many new forms of cooperation have also been appearing in the sphere of academic and cultural relations. Cultural exchange continues to reach new, high levels. It is worth pointing out that the Soviet Union is the world's largest consumer of the wealth of Polish cultural achievement.

The years that have passed since the signing of the April treaty testify that it has fully stood the test. Strengtheing the Polish-Soviet friendship and alliance is the ultimate dictate of the Polish raison d'etre. It is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

[Kruze] Let us, then, move on to discuss the current state of Polish-Soviet relations. A perceptible intensification of political and economic contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union has been noted recently at many different levels...

[Orzechowski] Indeed, present-day Polish-Soviet relations are developing vigorously in all areas of social and political life. After a definite decline in academic and cultural contacts in the early 1980's caused by the crisis situation in Poland as well as by the activities of antisocialist forces, Polish-Soviet cooperation has reached the levels of the late 1970's, and in certain fields has surpassed them quite considerably.

It is worth stressing the concrete and exceptionally objective nature of Polish-Soviet high-level and summit meetings. They yield most important, tangible results and they bring new dimensions and new stimuli to our continuing and developing cooperation.

The development of interparty cooperation and interparliamentary contacts is very vigorous. Cooperation between Polish and Soviet sociopolitical and youth organizations, trade unions, war veterans' organizations, and friendship societies is growing steadily closer.

Broad-based collaboration is developing between Poland and the Soviet Union in the international arena. Its aim is to safeguard peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Kruze] Let us, then, try to look at the range of this collaboration against the background of the current international situation. How is it expressed, and what issues are the subject of political cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the international arena?

[Orzechowski] We believe that at the moment halting the arms race -- above all, the nuclear arms race -- and preventing the militarization of space is a question of paramount importance for the preservation of peace. That is why we take a stand in solidarity with the program, contained in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, for the total elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century, with a simultaneous ban on space strike weapons.

We also back other disarmament initiatives proposed by the USSR. We are particularly in sympathy with the concept of the creation of a universal system of international security, comprising military, political, economic, and humanitarian measures, inasmuch as no single state is at present capable of safeguarding its security by military measures alone. We regard the proposal to convene a world congress on economic security as an important initiative.

Poland traditionally attaches great importance to the realization of the concept of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, regarding it as a continuation of the Rapacki and Gomulka plans. Poland's contribution to the work involving consolidation and development of the CSCE process is also significant. We take a traditionally active part in UN undertakings for international peace and security. The proposals submitted at last year's session of the UN General Assembly by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, were of considerable significance.

At this point I would like to emphasize the fundamental importance of a progressive consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the Warsaw Treaty states for the successful realization of our peace-oriented foreign policy. Our political and defensive alliance is a guarantee of the fraternal socialist states' security and of the inviolability of their borders, and is also a fundamental factor in the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe. The allied states will reinforce the defensive and political structures of the treaty as well as cooperate closely in the elaboration and realization of their agreed foreign policy.

[Kruze] Ah yes, coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy has recently become particularly important. This is doubtless connected with the development of the international situation. What is the current assessment of this situation? We are particularly interested in the question of war and peace and the present position of the socialist countries regarding this question.

[Orzechowski] The international situation is highly complex. There is the threat of a military cataclysm on a global scale. There is the continuing tension in the East-West relations. World peace is also put in jeopardy by armed conflicts and hotbeds of tension in many different parts of our world.

The main cause of all these dangers is the hegemonist and confrontationist policy of the United States, a glaring example of which was the recent aggression against Libya. The Government of the United States has made it its objective to attain military supremacy over the socialist states and has unleashed an unprecedented arms race. Its position-of-strength policy is accompanied by economic blackmail and propaganda aggression.

While remaining aware of all the dangers threatening world peace and, indeed, life on earth -- including, naturally, a threat to the existence of the Polish nation -- we nevertheless do not believe that mankind's slide into the abyss of nuclear cataclysm is an irreversible process. Or, that it would be impossible to restore the climate of cooperation and mutual trust in international relations.

The defense might and the peace-seeking policy of the USSR, Poland, and other states of the socialist community are an effective counterweight to the imperialist policy of aggression and confrontation. Those states which have chosen the path of socialist, progressive development offer their full support for our policy. In our struggle against an arms buildup and war we are assisted by the Nonaligned Movement as well as by the increasingly numerous antiwar movements. Certain Western politicians are also beginning to show concern about the consequences of the arms race and the policy of confrontation.

Thus, there are forces in existence that are capable of putting up an effective barrier against imperialist activities. It depends on our dynamism and initiative whether we manage to avert the menacing development in the international situation. The 27th CPSU Congress has mapped out a realistic program in this area. We encounter it also in the draft program of our party and in the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress. It is, moreover, contained in the communique of the Warsaw session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee.

[Kruze] Could you, then reiterate the main elements of that program?

[Orzechowski] They can be best summarized in the following theses: the historical conflict between socialism and capitalism can and should be resolved by peaceful means; relations between states representing different systems should be based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence; we regard any "exporting" of revolution and, equally, any "exporting" of counterrevolution as unacceptable; ideological differences should not be carried over into the sphere of interstate relations; finally, it is in the interest of all nations to direct interstate relations into a channel of peaceful competition and peaceful coexistence. These very principles are an inherent factor underpinning the principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Poland, and other socialist countries.

[Kruze] Thank you for the interview.

DPRK OLYMPIC PROPOSAL, CHOICE OF SEOUL VIEWED

AU291150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 8

[Article signed "A.I.": "A Bagful of Problems"]

[Text] The year 1986 is halfway through the inter-Olympic period. Sportsmen from many countries, Poles included, are preparing themselves for the games by the sweat of their brow. Recently, distinguished members of specific disciplines in sport were awarded so-called Olympic circles, which constitute proof of membership in the Olympic cadres. This was a formal, ceremonious event which merely crowned a certain stage of preparations and commenced the next stage, which will be followed by subsequent stages.

That in brief is how the sports program appears. On this basis, in Poland and in other countries, everything is proceeding in accordance with the long-term plans and with a great mobilization of forces -- sportsmen, trainers, and activists. However, there is also another aspect, in accordance with which events occur regardless of what is happening on the organizational and training level and regardless of the desire of sportsmen, who dream of Olympic laurels or at least participation in the games.

There is no trouble with the Winter Games. The choice of the Canadian city of Calgary has raised no objections, and all that revains to be done is to prepare oneself well. However, the choice of Seoul caused problems the moment when a vote by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] gave this city the right to host the games. Even then it was said with justification that such issues should not be decided by a mathematical balance of votes but by negotiations which bring various stances together and finally lead to the kind of choice which is regarded as the best not just by the voters, but by the majority of the world's sporting elite. The best solution means the kind which permit the Olympic movement to perform its function fully as a friendly gathering of the world's sporting youth in a climate that is free from the outset of as many question marks as possible.

The choice of Seoul does not fulfill this condition. The decision by key activists of the Olympic movement does not seem to take world reality into account. It seems to ignore the fact that this is a capital of a country with which not all potential participants maintain diplomatic relations, that it is a capital of a country of a divided people, and that the host country caused a war with the other part of the Korean people and that clear signs of this remain to this day. There will be people pointing out that the 1972 Olympics took place in Munich, a city belonging to one of two German states, and yet there were no objections then. That is true, but the situation here was extremely different, both in the sense of normal political relations between states and in the sense of cooperation in sports. After all, both German states have sent a single joint team to several Olympics, which presents a completely different picture to the one at hand.

A constructive proposal which may at least ease the effects of the choice that has been made, has been put forth by the DPRK. The proposal is that both Korean states host the games, in other words, that the games take place in both South Korea and the DPRK. A large section of the sporting world has correctly regarded this initiative as a gesture of good will. Many sportsmen have treated it as a chance for the Olympic movement, which after all is supposed to unite, not divide. Even those whose view on the issue is purely practical have had to admit that here is a chance to erase or at least cross out the question mark raised by the result of the voting. This is the significance and value of the DPRK initiatives, which the Polish Olympic Committee has also supported and has said so many times.

Talks between representatives of both states are taking place with IOC participation. The success of these talks would be of benefit to the world, and not just the sporting world. Any form of accord would be proof of recognition of the reality of the modern world and an expression of soberness, apart from being an expression of concern for the Olympic movement.

Another bagful of problems which will have to be resolved shortly -- unless it is decided to postpone this process until a more suitable time -- is presented by the so-called draft sporting code. This code is meant to replace Paragraph 26 of the Olympic Charter (which defines what an amateur is in the modern sense of the word). Hence, the code is meant to establish rules governing fees for Olympic participation. If we look at this idea objectively, we may say that it meets halfway some trends that have already established themselves in sport. But if we penetrate the spirit of the idea, it becomes clear that its purpose is not a concern for the purity of the rules, but an attempt to alter the balance of forces without consideration for the internal effects of such an alternation. Let us no longer indulge in polemical debate on the subject of details. World discourse is continuing and growing stronger. Let us merely say that if one studies the speeches of some IOC leaders, it becomes clear that while they are speaking from the rostrum about the struggle against the commercialization of the games, the new rules can only enhance this commercialization. If IOC leaders speak about the need for an independent sports movement, they wish to use the proposed changes in order to establish new setups, and so on.

In any case, most national Olympic committees, whose opinions were sought later than the opinions of international sports federations, have already said that this is not the way. National sports federations, on whose behalf international federations should speak after all, have also expressed dozens of objections but were not voiced previously.

This is therefore another set of problems raised by the IOC and, in a certain sense, caused by it. Resolving them lies in the interests of the Olympic movement. Once again the point is not that this be done by counting votes, but by exchanging arguments. The following intention should always remain clear: the good of the Olympic movement and the good of sport and of the people performing it.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUNDS

LD282229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Commission for Combating Alcoholism will this year administer a total of Z9.1 billion. This money will be allocated for the implementation of the sobriety and anti-alcoholism educational plan. Half of this amount will be allocated for the building or modernization of the network of hospitals, detoxification clinics, and social welfare houses. This was discussed at a session of commission chaired by Zbigniew Gertych.

BRIEFS

MINING OFFICE HEAD APPOINTED -- Warsaw, April 26: The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Chairman of the Higher Mining Office Wladyslaw Naglik who retired, and appointed to the post Jerzy Malara, an under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. At the motion of the minister of mining and power industry, the premier also appointed Jan Szlachta new under-secretary of state. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1345 GMT 26 Apr 86 LD]

'COMMUNIQUE' ON RADIOACTIVITY SITUATION 1 MAY

AU011314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1059 GMT 1 May 86

["Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/5/1986 -- On May 1, 1986, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party analyzed under chairmanship of of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu the situation created following tne accident at the Chernobyl Atomoelectric Power Plant in the zone of Kiev. The Central Command of Environmental Quality Control reported that measurements made in Romania's territory showed some rises of the radioactivity in the north-eastern part of the country occurred on the nicht of April 30 to May 1.

For the coordination of all measures to be taken as required by the situation come about, [as received] a party and state collective headed by Mrs Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RPC, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, was instituted. The national network of stations and laboratories keeps surveying the radioactivity of the environment according to the established schedule.

Higher Radioactivity 2 May

AU021050 Bucharest AGERPRES In English 1024 GMT 2 May 86

["From the Party and State Commission on Surveillance and Control of the Quality of Environment" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/5/1986 -- Measurements carried out throughout Romania, according to the established programme, pointed out that radioactivity levels went much over the normal limits on the night between May first and second, particularly in the Iasi, Suceava, Tirgu Mures and Cluj counties and the Bucharest Municipality. The communique released in Bucharest on May we mentions that "this rise in radioactivity (levels) is caused by the north-east to south-west direction of the wind coming from the zone of the source of radioactive emanation".

Considering this situation, the follwing recommendations have been issued for the population:

-- To use drinking water exclusively from the urban network, from deep wells, or mineral water;
-- To wash vegetables and fruits thoroughly with drinking water before eating them;
-- Children should avoid staying for long in the open;
-- The agricultural units and the individual households should provide water from deep wells for the animals, and cover wells and fodder for protection.

The Ministry of Health has taken measures to supply potassium iodine to the population aged up to 18, wherever necessary on prophylactic purposes. Elevant stations and laboratories monitor permanently the evolution of air and soil radioactivity. The population will be further kept informed of the evolution of this situation, mentions the communique.

MORE REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Radioactivity Rises in Slovenia

LD011151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 110 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, May 1 (TANJUG) -- Air samples taken today in the western Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia show radiactivity three to four times higher than usual, but these are still harmless levels. The samples were taken by teams of the Ljubljana Nuclear Research Institute and the Slovenian Industrial [word indistinct] Institution.

Yesterday's rainfall made radioactive matter reach the ground and the Slovene civil protection staff has ordered precaustions: Rain water must not be used for drinking, cooking, or watering animals, while green vegetables should be well washed before use.

The staff next warned that livestock should not be grazed or fed green grass.

Milk is being monitored. Milk from the cows to which green fodder had been fed up to April 29 will have to be made into cheese.

Decreases in Croatia

LD011651 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1547 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 1 (TANJUG) -- The latest measurements conducted by the Institute for Medical Rearch and Occupational Medicine in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, show that radioactivity in the continental part of this republic is decreasing.

However, safety measures are still in force, Citizens were warned not to use rain water for drinking, and to thoroughly wash fruit and vegetables before use.

The authorities say that there is no danger of irradiation. A recommendation made earlier this morning for pregnant women and children under 15 to remain indoors was cancelled at 3 p.m. local time today.

Increases in Serbia

LD012124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 1 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- The Republican Committee for Health and Social Policy issued a statement this evening saying that measures to monitor the level of radioactivity on the territory of Serbia have been increases. Normal radiation in Serbia measures on average up to 13 micro-roentgens per hour but a 1030 today 23.6 micro-roentgens per hour were recorded. Since then scientists have been taking hourly readings of the radiation level which has begun to fall. At 1730 it measured 15.4 micro-roentgens. The republican committee is recommending that vegetables from areas where rain has fallen be throughly washed and that rain water should not be used for drinking.

Travelers arriving from the USSR and countries which have been exposed to radiation are being subjected to special checks to establish the degree of contamination.

Workers Show No Panic

LD011738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TANJUG) -- There is no fear or panic within a group of 570 workers from the Belgrade Komgrap working in Zlobino, about 200 km from the USSR's damaged Lenin power station, according to a message just received from Zlobino by the SFRY Embassy in Moscow. Following directions from their Austrian contractors, the Vest Alpine firm, the workers have not gone to the work site for the past 3 days and have observed strict measures to protect themselves from the possibility of increased radioactivity.

Yesterday a plane from Vienna arrived to evacuate the wives and children of Austrian and other foreign workers. The plane had Austrian specialists on board who carried out on-the-spot monitoring of the radiation level. Their initial measurements indicated that for the moment there is no cause for concern, and it is expected that the workers will go back to the site following the 1 May holiday.

AMBASSADOR INVITES CPSU TO LCY CONGRESS

AU302038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, has, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, handed an invitation to the CPSU to send a delegation to attend the 13th LCY Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Joint Communique Released

LD011513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- The following joint Yugoslav-Syrian communique in connection with President al-Asad's visit to and talks in Yugoslavia was issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Damascus this evening:

"President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY 28-30 April 1986, at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

In an atmosphere of friendship, full openness, and understanding which characterized relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad together with their closest aides, conducted an extensive exchange of views which covered relations between the two countries, topical international problems, particularly those relating to the crisis in the Near East and the situation in the Mediterranean, the Nonaligned Movement's future activities, as well as other issues of interest to both countries. During the talks particular attention was focused on international economic relations.

Talks also took place between Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad in his role as general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. On that occasion relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party were discussed and satisfaction expressed at the pace of their development.

President Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad agreed that relations between the SFRY and the Syrian Arab Republic were developing very successfully on the basis of traditional friendship and mutual trust and in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment. Frequent meetings and exchanges of visits between the two countries' top leading officials provide significant stimulus to cooperation.

Both sides stated that political cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully, both bilaterally and within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and on the wider international scene. However, although mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries has been constantly promoted in all spheres, the two sides agreed that there is still considerable room for further expanding all forms of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, and expressed readiness to invest fresh efforts in order to promote it.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution made by the mixed committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The two presidents agreed that the complex international situation is burdened by new threats against world peace and the security of peoples and states. There has been further worsening and exacerbation, particularly in the existing troublespots. The policy of imperialism, domination and hegemony, of interference in the affairs of other states, intervention and the attempts to legalize the policy of using force are jeopardizing peace and stability in the world as a whole.

In the sphere of international economic relations the already difficult situation in the developing countries is being further exacerbated and the gap between the developed and underdeveloped worlds continues to widen, thus producing such political and social consequences which could jeopardize their stability and world peace, in general. The developing countires' foreign indebtedness has assumed serious internatonal political proportions thus threatening the very stability of these countries.

The two sides reiterated the need for continued efforts designed to bring about a new internatonal economic system. They also expressed support for the efforts which the developing countries have been making in order to gain economic freedom and to control and exploit their own natural resources to the benefit of the progress and prosperity of their own people.

Presidents Vlajkovic and al-Asad noted with satisfaction the growing and indispensable role of the movement of nonaligned countries as global, independent, and nonbloc factor in developing equal international cooperation and securing peace in the world.

The two presidents judged as significant the need for the Nonaligned Movement's constant activity since its principled and constructive policy continues to assert itself as the sole alternative to the policy of force.

It was also agreed that the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Harare will have exceptionally great importance for continued recognition of the policy of nonalignment and of the movement's role as an indispensable factor in the efforts to find solutions to the problems of the present-day world and as an active factor in international relations.

The two presidents expressed the belief that the nonaligned countries should direct their activity particularly toward strengthening the United Nations Organization which is a vital instrument in international negotiations and activities aimed at safeguarding peace. Emphasis was placed on the UN's irreplaceable role and importance in the struggle for peace and security in the world, for independent development in all countries, and for the promotion of comprehensive and equal international cooperation.

The two presidents warned of the dangerous and explosive situation in the Near East caused by Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and its occupation of Arab territories and terror over the Arab population. They also stressed that a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Near East problem is possible only if Israel agrees to withdraw totally and unconditionally from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and if the Arab people of Palestine are enabled to realize their legitimate national rights, that is, the right to self-determination, return to its homeland, and the establishment of an independent state on its national territory in line with the UN resolutions. They also emphasized the need for the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, if this aim is to be achieved. The two presidents expressed the view that incomplete and separate solutions can only further complicate the situation in the region and make the establishment of a just and lasting peace more difficult.

The two sides expressed support for the decisions passed at the Arab summit in Fes on ways of resolving the Near East problem and, in the same context, supported the idea of an international conference under UN auspices of all interested parties.

The two sides also considered the situation on the Arab Syrian occupied territories and on the Golan Heights and condemned Israel's occupation of all these territories. They also judged Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights as invalid and illegal since it is an act of aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and a serious threat to peace and security both in the region and beyond.

The two sides hailed the courage of Syrians living under Israeli occupation and their resistance to Israel's occupation force and sharply condemned Israel's terrorist actions and brutal repression and arrests of these people.

As for the situation in Lebanon, the two sides condemned Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanon's territory and its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They call for Israel's urgent and unconditional withdrawal from the entire territory of Lebanon. In this way the UN Security Council's relevant resolution will be implemented. The two sides reiterated that the problem of Lebanon cannot be resolved unless its unity, independence, sovereignty, and its status as a nonaligned country are preserved.

They also stressed the need for continued efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Lebanon and totally liberating its territory from Israel's occupation.

When discussing the latest developments in the Mediterranean, the two sides expressed great concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the region resulting from the U.S. armed attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and sharply condemned this act of aggression against an independent nonaligned country.

Noting that the policy of force and military intervention in international relations must not and cannot be used as an instrument for resolving any of the international problems, the two sides expressed full support for and solidarity with nonaligned Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and stressed the need for an urgent end to the policy of aggressive threats and the use of military force in the region of the Mediterranean and for the efforts by the entire international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the UN and its Security Council, in order to reestablish and secure peace in the region.

In view of the exacerbated situation in the region, of the rivalries between the blocs, concentration of arms and fleets, and the existence of troublespots, particularly in the Near East, and given the use of force in international relations, which threatens the security of, above all, the nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean region, the two sides laid particular stress on the need to intensify efforts toward turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and comprehensive cooperation where all the countries would be allowed to decide independently about their own fate. In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of the nonaligned countries' activity in the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries.

During the talks the too sides focussed particular attention on the events in southern Africa. They pointed to the need for Namibia to achieve its independence and for the policy of apartheid bo te abolished in South Africa. In the discussion about other topical international issues, the two sides stated that the struggle by peoples and countries for peace, freedom, equaity, for poltical and economic independence, for the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries, should be constantly intensified and expanded.

President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic, and President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks which are expected to provide fresh impetus in the development and promotion of cooperation and stimulate better understanding and closer links between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad expressed his gratitude for the warm and cordial reception he and his aides were accorded during the visit to Yugoslavia.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad extended an invitation to the president of the SRFY Presidency to visit Syria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

SUKOVIC ON SOCIAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

AU200856 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, by Dara Vucinic and Jasna Kesic -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Sukovic] From a long-term viewpoint, the first thing that it is necessary is to develop and complement the concept of social property. It is possible and it is necessary to develop this concept in this sense with at least four new provisions.

First, a solution is urgently necessary that will determine the obligation of an associated labor organization that it hands over the instruments of labor which it does not use for a length of time to other social corporations which will use them in accordance with their purpose and through this use will increase the social property in general.

Second, the present solution about an obligatory deposit of sociopolitical communities with the national banks -- with which a significant portion of accumulation funds is appropriated by the state and used for the financing of investments and other business undertakings -- has to be replaced by a provisions that funds should be deposited with commerical banks, and the organs of the sociopolitical communities should have no right to adopt decisions on how these funds are to be used beyond the purposes determined by their budgets.

Power Capital

This also implies an amendment of Article 262 of the SFRY Constitution, which the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System failed to initiate. Such an amendment, however, is necessary because these funds have in practice become a very significant material basis for the strengthening of the power of the republician and provincial executive organs and very significant material basis for these organs in fact covering various uneconomical activities of associated labor organizations. In this way they tie these associated labor organizations to themselves instead of encouraging their links throughout their Yugoslav area, so that the organizations would increase their income through these links and ensure the solving of their development and business problems.

[Vucinic, Kesic] How large are these state appropriated funds and how have they been used, yesterday and today?

[Sukovic] On 31 December 1985, 12.9 billion old dinars were advanced from these deposits in the form of credits according to decisions of republican and provincial executive councils with the participation of bank officials, and they were used for purposes which according to the Constitution should not be financed from these sources. A part was advanced in the form of long-term loans and a part in the form of short-term loans. They were granted for "the sale of ships in the country," for preparations for shipbuilding, for cattle farming, for sugar beet and oil crops production, for export preparations, for fertilizer production, for commodity reserves, for purchasing foreign exchange, for investment in electricity generation, for "bailing out the elecricity generation industry," for "cost overruns in a refinery," and so forth. A portion of these funds is also used for covering the losses in associated labor organizations.

The volume of funds used from these sources in 1985 increased 45.4 percent as compared to 1984 and is showing a tendency to increase this year.

Third, it is necessary to change the provisions which establish middlemen between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and associated labor organizations in the use of funds from the primary money issue.

Fourth, it is urgently necessary that one should develop and complement the system of rights and duties toward socially owned resources and the resources in the communal field.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

Political Commission Meets

LD300925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 16 Apr

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LC must be the mobilizing force of masses and self-managers, and not the exponent of political monopoly. It will realize this vanguard rule only by paving the way toward the development by a creative and united activity in the entire system of socialist self-managing democracy, stressed Marija Zupancic-Vicar, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, in her introductory speech in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Work.

Communists will influence the democratic development of society by adapting the forms of their activity and continual theoretical work. The LC can only be a vanguard if it turns toward the people and their problems and if it has worked out prospects within the organized socialist forces. It must be capable of uniting Marxist theory with socialist practice.

We must form the guidelines of further work by analyzing the state of affairs in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Works in order to strengthen the ideological unity, the effectiveness of action, the role of communists in the coordination of a score of socialist self-managing interests, the responsibility and prestige of the party and the integrating role of the Slovene LC and the LCY.

The most important place in the resolution must be reserved for the demands of the membership for the strengthening of the theoretical power of the LC, a higher degree of ideo-political training, and an improvement in internal information and cadre policy that will respect knowledge, expertise and moral qualities.

During the discussion, in which a large number of the delegates of this commission wanted to take part, it was said that communists and other progressive forces in society should come to grips, in a public and democratic way, with various socialist-oriented stands that would strengthen the democratization within the LC on the principles of democratic centralism. Each member of the league of Communists should encourage the adoption of more progressive decisions and solutions by expanding personal knowledge and by ideopolitical work among people.

The forms of ideo-political activity and the theoretical training of communists in associated labor, espeically the young ones, were also in the focus of delegates' attention in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Work.

Margareta Marjetic from Krsko warned about the strategic importance of LC activity in the Socialist Alliance as the largest mass organization of working people, which is to the party a source of a number of proposals and guidelines for changing the existing circumstances.

The influence of the LC basic organization outside a work organization is negligible, said Mitja Zupan from Ljubljana. Most of the members are of the impression that "grassroots" cannot change much and that opportunism and ideological vagueness weaken the strength of the basic LC organization.

Ivan Kriznar, chairman of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium Commission for the History of the LCY, talked at length about the undermining of our development and the activity of the LCY in the past as recorded in historical and journalistic works.

Technical Commission Meets

LD300936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In his introductory report Stefan Korosec, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee, drew attention above all to the great advantage of knowledge, innovation and workers' motivation for a better quality, more successful and more responsible economic activity. This is also a prerequisite for a more responsible economic activity. This is also a prerequisite for a more effective exploitation of the available means of production, new technology and increased accumulation. For this reason one of the most important tasks of the congress is to encourage communists toward specifically bringing into operation the long-term program of economic stabilization. They must, Korosec added, come to grips with those whose intentions are to change the constitutional position of basic economic subjects thr ugh the mechanisms of economic policy, who by their nature are etatish and egalitarian, and above all those who "protect" weak self-managers.

According to Korosec, the present trends should be directed toward three spheres: economic activity with social resources that are at present at the disposal of organizations of associated labor; the involvement in the international division of labor; and the standard of living of working people. The LC should be trained for such tasks in order to mobilize working people and citizens for the implementation of joint aims, but only by means of the reaffirmation of labor and knowledge and creativity as the fundamental values of society. At the same time, the communists must serve as a model in the present conflicts with negative tendencies in working and living environments, and also within the LC itself. It is necessary, Korosec concluded, to rely more on one's own cadres and knowledge and a speedier technological development, while continual education must become a way of life.

Relying on one's own strength is the common denominator of nearly all the debates in the Commission for Material-Technological and Cultural Development. This is the only way in which society as a whole will be more efficient, Igor Ursic said, giving an outline of the matter and stressing that the emphasis should be placed on the agenda and expansion of the economic and political systems, and not their changing.

Boris Frlec, vice president of the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly, considers that we ought to realize finally that social activities, especially science and education, neither represent a separate "expenditure" in this society not are they isolated from social production, but are its component part.

Continuing the work, the majority of the participants in the discussion, including Janez Bohoric, Franc Katin, Milena Brezikar, Zvone Strukel and others, drew attention to the indespensable need for overcoming technological backwardness in Slovenia and Yogoslavia by directing our efforts toward ensuring that technological development becomes the imperative of our present and future. This by all means requires a clearly defined economic strategy that should focus a great deal on the field of specialization. On several occasions speakers warned about the question of small-scale economy, noting that the draft resolution did not devote too much attention to it. It is, after all, a branch of the economy, they said, which increasingly gains in importance and which could in many ways contribute to the beginning of a new era.

International Commission Meets

LD301011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Slovene LC Congress: Commission for International Cooperation -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The commission began today's work with the adoption of a series of proposals and amendments to the congress resolutions. They support the clubs of the organisations of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations, cultural links and coexistence between peoples as well as the efforts of the Slovene national community in Austria. The amendments also advocate the more consistent implementation of the constitutionally determined and equal position and development of the Hungarian and Italian minority in our country, and broad cooperation with emigrants.

Speaking of the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy, the president of the Slovene Cultural and Economic Federation in Trieste, Boris Race, recalled the bitter experience in connection with the demand to legalize national rights of Slovenes in Italy. The chief obstacle to this, he believes, are local factors in Udine, Trieste, Gorizia as well as the "municipal list" in Trieste which has built up part of its electoral strength on anti-Slovene and anti-Yugoslav stances. These nationalists forces also dictated the cold reception of the requests of our community. The reality of our expectations for the implementation of our requests, we are basing on the fact, Race added, that the "Trieste list" has been in a great crisis for a long time, or rather in the twilight, and another justified reason is the news intimating that the question of a protective law will be the subject of political wrangling between government parties these days.

Delegate Joze Seme devoted special attention to the role of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an important element in the security and stability of our society. Numerous examples, such as fires, irresponsible behavior with social property and other things testifies that social-self protection is still not developed as our social system and interest allows and requires. Difficult and specialized tasks lie ahead in making the defense system capable of more rapid action and more successful operation in external and war conditions.

Having stressed the reputation of our country in the world and its contribution to stability in this part of Europe, Marko Kosin [under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs] said that some are trying to use our openness for various calculations in connection with our difficulties. He recalled the approximately 170 terrorist attacks on our diplomatic and consular offices since 1945 and on the clubs of our citizens abroad.

Despite broad international action against terrorism, he observed, many western countries are allowing the public activity of terrorist emigre organizations against Yugoslavia. At the same time, these countries are wanting to impute that we are tolerating terrorism because we support liberation movements. We should be firm, united, and well-organized and rely on our own forces and follow the current, principled nonaligned policy. This is the only alternative, Kosin stressed, which the LC should not let abandon.

Drago Mirosic, SFRY consul general in Trieste, spoke of Yugoslav-Italian cooperation, and, in particular, border cooperation and the results in terms of implementing the principles of an open borders policy and of the interest on the part of Italian democratic forces for this type of cooperation.

Leo Fusilli highlighted some of the problems of the Italian national community in our country, such as the relay of Koper television, which ought to have been set up in Istria. He believes that Zagreb television is finding non-existent reasons; he also mentioned the unsolved question of the financing and status of the Rovinj Center for (?Historical) Research. He said the LCY congress resolution should include a paragraph about the rights of members of the Italian nationality to link up with their mother nation.

CKREBIC SPEAKS AT SERBIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD301058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Dusan Ckrebic Speech at Serbian Assembly Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Clearly defined and uncontroversial political stands of the LCY leave no room for hesitation in the struggle against Albanian irredentism and nationalism, and all other forms of nationalism. The latest events, connected with a mass arrival of citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to the republican organs and the SFRY Assembly, as well as their frequent complaints and objections to the work of judicial organs, administration, and other organs in Kosovo, pointed out the seriousness of the need to carry out a critical reexamination of work and attitudes of these organs to problems and difficulties facing citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in realizing their constitutional rights. This was said by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, at the beginning of his speech at today's joint session of the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, in connection with examining the work of the Presidency during the last 2 years.

In Ckrebic's opinion we could not condemn in advance activity which the people themselves undertake in their own organizing and taking an initiative for tackling the problems of their basic constitutional rights, and this in the situation when the legal organs of power do not provide sufficiently effective assistance and protection in the areas where they are living and working. They rightfully appeal, Ckrebic went on, to all legal organs in their country for assistance and support -- both in the province and republic and in the federation. We must work on consolidating people's trust in their own organs and this trust will be greater if the organs in question really act as theirs. The work of state organs should not consist simply of statements and principles, Ckrebic stressed, especially in the situation where people point at concrete cases of violating their constitutional rights and at nationalist pressure.

We must not allow Serbian and other nationalists and revanchists to consolidate their positions on the misfortunes of people, especially the Serbs and Montenegrins, in Kosovo, as well as on the insufficient involvement in the LC.

The focus of activity, Ckrebic stressed, must be on elimination of weaknesses in work and the lack of resolve among the organs in Kosovo in strengthening the determination of the LC and all the socialist forces aimed at securing constitutional rights and restoring mutual trust. Ckrebic went on to say that he considered that important lessons were learned from the latest events. The resolute implementation of measures of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium aimed at halting emigration under duress and a more effective struggle against irredentism will undoubtedly contribute to this. All precongress activities must be oriented toward this and the problems of the material development of Kosovo must not be neglected in one single case.

Ckrebic then talked about issues which remain a lasting concern and from which we must not step back. It remains to be assessed whether we should carry on with amendments and addendums to the medium-term plan of the republic's economic and social development, but it is more essential to reexamine some of the important segments of development. According to Ckrebic, there is a constant emphasis on exports as a current taks in all debates, but all those who bear specific responsibilities must be concerned about inertia when it comes to tackling current economic problems. Speaking about a need to modernize the Serbian economy, Ckrebic stressed that we should all know what our economy will look like at the end of this century. Recalling the need to face reality and the difficulties it implies, Ckrebic spoke in favor of the need to change it in a resolute way, because packed unemployment offices should not become a characteristic feature of our socialism. It is astonishing to see how easily the proposals submitted by the Serbian Executive Council are rejected, such as for instance the one to allow private practice to dentists. Today they are rejecting dentists, tomorrow they will reject someone else. Those who make these decisions are all employed and they should, according to Ckrebic, also bear responsibility for the unemployed.

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, devoted a separate part of his report to the problems of speedier economic and technological development, noting that the key issue is to decide about priorities in creating specific material conditions for a breakthrough in the new areas for which Serbia has both the cadres and favorable conditions.

Regardless of the fact that Serbia possesses important thermo and hydro-electric potential, it must not and cannot remain at the margins of a discussion on the construction of nuclear power plants, Ckrebic stressed, and added that someone could probably say or has already said that it would be easy to be against or reserved about the construction of nuclear power plants in Serbia as there are no other options. This is a great illusion and error.

A joint energy supply and demand could settle in a most sensible way the present nuclear orientations which are too hasty, according to Ckrebic. Supply and demand is a result in itself and it is characterized by broad partialization in economy and in society in general, and therefore an orientation toward the construction of four nuclear power plants in the country needs to be seriously examined.

Continuing his speech, Ckrebic spoke about one more ecological problem: concern about the management of water resources which is practically not discussed, although a water deficit is at the threshold and it is more difficult to resolve than energy problems.

Finally, among the questions which have top priority and require the attention of the future Serbian Presidency, Ckrebic laid particular stress on agriculture and the development of border regions.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT CONDEMNED BY MACEDONIAN BODY

LD291802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Macedonian LC Central Committee Commission for Cooperation With Communist and Workers Parties on Papandreou's Statement" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Recently campaigns against and pressures on sections of the Macedonian nationality which, as national minorities, live in Bulgaria and Greece do not help the development of good-neighborly relations. The same applies to the attempts to devalue the AVNOJ and ASNOM [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia, respectively] foundations of the Yugoslav federal community.

This is the view expressed by the Commission for Cooperation with Communist and Workers' Parties and Progressive Movements of the Macedonian LC Central Committee which, at its session today, presided over by Vasil Tupurkovski, sharply condemned the recent debate in the Greek parliament and the statement made by the PASOK president and Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou. On that occasion again Papandreou denied, in a flagrant manner, the existence and rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece. This act, according to the statement issued after the session, could disrupt relations between the SFRY and Greece and create a climate of mistrust which is contrary to the Greek side's proclaimed readiness to work toward further developing bilateral relations and cooperation. In the commission's opinion, such conduct contradicts the efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and beyond.

It was pointed out during the discussion about the draft documents for the 13th Congress of the LCY that these documents should reflect as much as possible the unity as regards Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The need was also stressed for the priority directions in the LCY's and the SFRY's foreign political activity, particularly as relations and cooperation with neighboring countries are concerned, to be defined in more explicit terms.

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRO STATUTE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN -- Titograd, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the first session of the Statute Commission of the LC of Montenegro, Vojo Raicevic was elected commission chairman and Martin Ivezaj was elected its secretary. The commission approved a report on the public discussion on the draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute. [Text] [Beglrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

CC MEMBER DIES -- Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Nevena Bubanja-Valasevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and active socio-political worker, was killed in a car accident in Belgrade [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]